"How much our warning voice was needed, is now proved by the fact that we may hourly expect to hear of the arrival on our shores of the Rev. Samuel Prime, editor of the New York Observer—a paper which professes to be conducted in accordance with the principles of the most explicitly. This man has been for years, the most systematic and virulent of all the calumniators whom the Abolitionists of America have had to encounter. Had the venom of this pro-slavery divine taken effect, Uncte Tom would have fallen stillborn from the press, and Mrs. Stowe herself would have sunk under the load of calumny which her Rev. traducer heaped upon her head. None of the organs of Slavery in the Southern States were half so ferocious in their criticisms on Mrs. Stowe's work, nor a tenth so reckless in their disregard of truth and a cency in their mode of attack, as the journal of which Mr. Prime is the editor. She was lampooned and libeled in the columns of this evangelical New York Observer, to an extent which has no parallel in the received a conservative a body had sent a comet with a less flowing tail, and not very lumble or patient majority, will enlighten Mr. Prime as to the position and experience of many of his fellow countrymen at home. We cannot but regard the amiable remembrances which led the American Bible Society to appoint a former agent of their society, seeking a restoration of health by a foreign trip, to represent them in London. We only wish that so sedate and conservative a body had sent a comet with a less flowing tail, and server, to an extent which has no parallel in the records of the American press."

Mr. Prime will observe in this explicit paragraph, that the Advertiser has taken lessons in the same school in which the New York Observer learned its manners in regard to American Abolitionists. The

"With a knowledge of the facts which our columns "With a knowledge of the facts which our columns have been, and are this day again, the means of communicating to the British public respecting this proslavery Transatlantic divine, will the committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society persist in assigning Rev. Mr. Prime a part in the proceedings of Wednesday? We hope not. We cannot believe they will. It will be a dangerous experiment on public feeling and public patience, if they do. We address to them a timely warning. Let them not injure their own character nor jeopardize the best interests of that great the fact becomes known to the meeting, we auticipate a scene of confusion, which cannot be agreeable either to those on the platform or in the body of the hall, and least of all to the Rev. Gentleman whose presence will have called forth such an expression of public feeling."

New World may win from even the most select coterie of the Old.

When the first Anti-Slavery meeting at Stafford House took place, we said as little as possible about it; because it was a fair ocassion for criticism, and we could not blame those who did not criticism.

it cannot but be profitable, and verily a means of about the relation, we mean, of the women of grace, to find out how it feels to be thus contemned, america to the institution of Slavery. Of all the and rolled in an editorial gutter, without any chance foes of American Slavery none live in such anguish of cleansing oneself. It is not every man that Providence kindly allows to complete the circle of experience, and who is permitted to drink of the same enough, when the morals that coexist with Slavery cup which he mingled for others. But the Adver- are considered And we certainly must dissent

"But it will not suffice that this Rev. Mr. Prime, the that we we of the existing generation of Englishvehement advocate of Slavery, and the systematic slan-derer of Mrs. Stowe, and of all who, like that lady, seek to put down the gigantic evil, be excluded from the platforms of our religious meetings. He must be statement we absolutely object. But the sacredness the platforms of our religious meetings. He must be equally excluded from the platforms of our religious meetings. He must be equally excluded from the evangelical pulpits of England. Any minister—no matter to what denomination he belongs, and however high may be his reputation for piety and devotedness in his Master's service—who opens his pulpit to a man who, in his capacity of a preacher of the Gospel, has for years been doing his best to unhold all the enormities of American Slavery. To this coaxing statement we absolutely object. But the sacredness statement we absolutely object. But the sacredness statement we absolutely object. But the sacredness tendenced us when it would have been cause silenced us when it would have been cause silenced us when it was never a part. Our objection that the movement was one conducted by women. Slavery is a subject on which women may and should speak and act as freely as men, and if men do not act and speak as freely as men, and if men do not act and speak as freely as men, and if men do not act and speak as freely as men, and if men do not act and speak as freely as men, and if men do not act and speak as freely as men, and if men do not act and speak as freely as men, and if men do not act and speak as freely as men, and if men do not act and speak as freely as men, and if men do not act and speak as freely as men and if men do not act and speak as freely as men, and if men do not act and speak as freely as the most act and speak as freely as men and if men do not act and speak as freely as men and if men do not act and speak as freely as men and if men do not act and speak as freely as men and if men do not act and speak as freely as men and if men do not act and speak as freely as men and if men do not act and speak as freely as men and if men do not act and speak as freely as men and if men do not act and speak as freely as men and if men do not act and speak as freely as men and if men do not act and speak as freely as men and if men do not act and speak as freely as been doing his best to uphold all the enormities of American Slavery—will thereby render himself a partaker own method of expressing their own protest, individual or collective. All ridicule, aimed at the

George Thompson, and to its various articles about George Thompson, and Western minister who was going to preach from the George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and Western minister who was going to preach from the George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and Western minister who was going to preach from the George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and Western minister who was going to preach from the George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and to its various articles on Mr. George Thompson, and the interest of the All Stores I and all the more so that the authoress of "Uncle Or these more in the Proceedings of the Choctaw and Cherokee I and Chero

does not address an explanatory letter to the Advertiser; which will, of course, be unnoticed, upon principles which cannot be new to the editor of the New York Observer. Mr. Prime will naturally participate in the experience which, in like cases, he has so often excited in various bosons at home. He will so often excited upon the unamiableness of such a disingenuous course as to attack a man, and then refuse to the wite of Clergymen, hving in the lumble ensure even the payment of the fine.

We are the despotency. We are the despotency of names and dates, or place, in the absence of names and dates, or place, Mr. Peyton must excuse my doubting, or devenment. They have a good way which has been foisted on him, and which, even if true, is a been foisted on him, and which, even if true, is a been foisted on him, and which, even if true, is a been foisted on him, and which, even if true, is a been foisted of an honour to the community in which the occurrences took place. I beg to refer the equality of Christian denominations, and almost the Rev Gentleman and your readers to "The Key give his defence to the public. He will be tempted to the research to the public. He will be tempted to the research the payment of the fine.

We are the despotency of the despotency of names and dates, or way which has been ensure ven the payment of the absence of names and dates, or way which has been could be a requirement of the payment of the despote of names and dates, or way which has been could be a requirement of the occurrence of names and dates, or way which has been to the payment of the despotency of names and dates, or way which has been to the payment of the despotency. We are the despotency of the chocates of names and dates, or way which has a declaration of rights which the despote in the payment of the payment of the chocates, or place. If the despotency of names and dates, or the payment of the despotency of names and dates, or the payment of the paymen of the chocates of names and dates, or the payment of the paymen

poignant meditations.

The cruel Advertiser proceeds act with decision, by refusing to have any Christian intercourse with the crisinal refusion of the part of one of whom the winter and the part of one of whom the world one that part of one of whom the part of one of whom the part of one of whom the should the part of one of whom the wind the part of one of whom the part of one of whom the wind the part of one of whom the part of one of whom the wind the part of one of whom the part of the part of whom the part of the part of whom the part of whom the part of the part of whom the part of whom the part of whom the part of the part of whom the part of whom the part of the part of whom the part of whom the pa

As a contract of the second to the second to

had sent a comet with a less flowing tail; and we

er, of the admiration which the genius of the even give him a place on the platform. If they do, and New World may win from even the most select

It the names were changed, one would think this a paragraph from the New York Observer: Such an opportunity for self-examination ought not to be lost by Mr. Prime for all the world. We know how a Christian teels in expressing pious contempt for men who have no chance to defend themselves, and now it cannot but be profitable, and verily a means of about the relation. emphatically from the declaration in the Address, question of Slavery is concerned."

The natural emotions first excited by such a paragraph as this, will find relief, doubtless, in Mr. Prime's has now come for ridicule to cease, in regard to

public excitements at home, will give him the key to interpret any tunult by which he may be heated off the stage in Exerce Hall, or hotocate through the missions, which is no effect by one internally devised clause, which is not seem to have been the aim of the brethren (missionates) to exert hall, or hotocate through the public or private teachings, which is no effect by one internally devised clause, which is not seem to have been the aim of the brethren (missionates) to exert any direct influence, either by ability and power of expression which constitutes white man 1 Could anything more diabolical than stionaries) to exert any direct influence, either by ability and power of expression which constitutes white man 1 Could anything more diabolical than stionaries) to exert any direct influence, either by ability and power of expression which constitutes white man 1 Could anything more diabolical than stionaries) to exert any direct influence, either by ability and power of expression which constitutes white man 2 Could anything more diabolical than stionaries) to exert any direct influence, either by ability and power of expression which constitutes white man 2 Could anything more diabolical than stionaries) to exert any direct influence, either by ability and power of expression which constitutes all twas not a memorial or an overture. Also choical than stionaries of the Board, who had visited the missions, "It does not stere Hall, or hotocate the missions, "It does not stere Hall, or hotocate the missions, "It does not stere Hall, or hotocate the missions, "It does not stere Hall, or hot between the missions, "It does not stere Hall, or hotocate the missions, "It does not stere Hall, or hot between the missions, "It does not stere Hall, or hot between the missions, "It does not stere Hall, or hot between the missions, "It does not stere Hall, or hot between the missions, "It does not stere Hall, or hot between the missions, "It does not stere Hall, or hot between the missions, "It does not stere Hall, or h

Published weekly, on Saturday, by the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, at their office, No. 142 Nassau street, New-York. Terms, Two Dollars per annum. Printed for the American Anti-Slavery Society, by Norris & Johnston, printers, No. 21 Slavery, and voluble upon the faults of the friends of emancipation; that, never inserting a thing that, never inserting a thing that, never inserting and never would wound a slaveholding Christian and never would wound a slaveholding Christian and never would wound a slaveholding of the sause, or of this its involuntary.

Some look upon her passage through this country as one of the amusements of the season, and get up an biberty—liberty for all of every colour and of every should be shown that, being silent upon the evils of enturisam and criticism, as they would upon any slave of emancipation; that, never inserting a thing that they think the connection of the Assembly with Slavery. Now, secession is a great Protestant of emancipation; that, never inserting a thing that they think the connection of the Assembly with Slavery. Now, secession is a great Protestant and true friends of the season, and get up an biberty—liberty for all of every colour and of every specifically of the season, and get up an biberty—liberty for all of every colour and of every specifically of the season, and get up an biberty—liberty for all of every colour and of every specifically of the season, and get up an biberty—liberty for all of every colour and of every specifically of the season, and get up an biberty—liberty for all of every colour and of every specifically of the season, and get up an biberty—liberty for all of every colour and of every specifically of the season, and get up and sold to the highest bidder for life."

What they think the connection of the Assembly with slavery and sold to the highest bidder for life."

I am, sir, respectfully years and sold to the highest bidder for life."

What they think the connection of the Assembly specifically and sold to the highest bidder for life."

Prime as to the position and experience of many of the most successful of living American authors.—

(London) Daily Times.

acter nor jeopardize the best interests of that great and good institution, by persisting in their original interest, and as Ars. Becomer Stowe—slim, sundand good institution, by persisting in their original interest, and as Ars. Becomer Stowe—slim, sundand good institution, by persisting in their original interest, and as Ars. Becomer Stowe—slim, sundand good institution, by persisting in their original interest, and as Ars. Becomer Stowe—slim, sundand good institution, by persisting in their original interest, and as Ars. Becomer Stowe—slim, sundand good institution, by persisting in their original interest, and as Ars. Becomer Stowe—slim, sundand good institution, by persisting in their original interest, and as Ars. Becomer Stowe—slim, sundand good institution, by persisting in their original interest, and as Ars. Becomer Stowe—slim, sundand good institution, by persisting in their original interest, and as Ars. Becomer Stowe—slim, sundand good institution, by persisting in their original interest, and as Ars. Becomer Stowe—slim, sundand good institution, by persisting in their original interest, and as Ars. Becomer Stowe—slim, sundand good institution, by persisting in their original interest, and as Ars. Becomer Stowe—slim, sundand good institution, by persisting in their original interest, and as Ars. Becomer Stowe—slim, sundand good institution, by the sundand good institution, by persisting in their original interest, and as Ars. Become Stowe—slim, sundand good institution, by the sundand good institution, by persisting in their original interest or and intelligent. Solves ?

In a sundand good institution, by persisting in their original interest or

—I was about to say forcibly held in bondage, but that, from the statement of the Rev gentleman, we are led to believe that their bondage is a willing bondage—a condition of such earthly happiness as is not to be found in any other land under Heaven—and that they love it so well as to have no desire, nay, that they actually refuse to accept the onerous gift of being their own caretakers, and the caretakers shall be no more, you have erected a shrine around which the family will be fainting the family many will the family many will be the family many will be shown that they family many will be the fa of their wives and children.

Mr. Peyton intentionally conveys the idea, that

the marriage relation is held sacred by the holders of slaves, and that want of chastity on the part of female slaves is held to be peculiarly disgraceful. 1 hope the rev. gentleman is really ignorant of the the case in relation to these matters, but which are so notoriously the reverse appreciates my principles and my pur of the view he has given of them, that it needs a great stretch of charity to believe he has not drawn. The vote cast for me advocating

were brutes, and not immortal beings.

Has the Rev. gentleman never heard of the breeding States of the Union? If he has not, he is a very incompetent witness for the wicked system he has

undertaken to defend. I cannot go over every paragraph of his letter, and expose the false conclusions he would lead his readers into. To do so would not be a task of difficulty, but it would require a trespass on your space which I hesitate asking you to grant. There is, however, one great suppression, or unintentional omission, touching a matter of fact, which I must refer to, as it is fatal to the entire structure of phi-

the active voice, that it may be well to conjugate him a little in the passive.

"All such as he, must, without exception, and with approve its temper, but to indicate the state of public feeling in Great Britain; for we have from many other sources the means of knowing that the feeling on the recurrence to feeling in Great Britain; for we have from many other sources the means of knowing that the feeling and excellent government of South Carolina, the burial stone even marks the ashes of the with good and excellent government. They is a condemned by the most advanced nations of mercial beings, are perdomed, and that they would be wise to see how they could best release themselves from it. They stances of sacrifice for the inferior castes. The following the whole population of the one, or in the other, would bring down the Christianity of England to the level of the Christianity of America—that Christianity which not only to the Divine amount of tyranny, cruelty, and wickedness constitution is domed. The history of mankind therefore presents few in feetly compatible with good and excellent government. They be stances of sacrifice for the inferior castes. The following they could best release themselves from it. They is a condemned by the most advanced nations of gracing for the whole population, and that they would be wise to see how they could best release themselves from it. They stances of sacrifice for the inferior castes. The following they could best release themselves from it. They is acceptance of the poor, and that they would be wise to see how they could best release themselves from it. They stances of sacrifice for the inferior castes. The following for the whole population, and that they would be wise to see how they could best release themselves from it. They stances of sacrifice for the inferior castes. The following for the whole population, and the condemnation being on the condemnation being approve its temper, but to indicate the state of public feeling in Great Britain; for we have from many other sources the means of knowing that the Christianity of America—that Christianity warning, matters little; it becomes a solemnity through its use. And thus it is that Mrs. Stowe's reception in the British Islands is, in the eyes of thoughtful persons, no trivial matter, to be treated with transferable sympathy, or stared at for amusement. She is the embodied rebuke of the largest and the ways and the solvent and the mass of the people the two last, we could be largest and the solvent and the with transferable sympathy, or stared at for anuse ment. She is the embodied rebuke of the lovers of freedom and the advocates of popular go vernment, addressed to the brethren from whom they have hoped, and still hope, so much; and addressed, surely, in the mildest form that remonstrance ever assumed — that of grateful hospitality to the most successful of living American authors.—

Thus the ownership of slaves places them at once on the side of the men in power.

The most successful of living American authors.—

The Richmond Christian to heathenism the poor and oppressed among them, and the mass of the people the two last, we could be to them leaders and they to us power; but alas! its prejudices."

It may be asked, would you abandon these Indians to heathenism because they are slaveholders? I answer, I would not present the Gospel to these or any other people in such a form as to lead them to believe that Christianity authorizes them to abandon to heathenism the poor and oppressed among them.

The Richmond Christian follows:

obscure as I am, I am yet too proud to flatter any one; but honour to you that you have not buried your talent, nor repined against him as a hard maswhich the humble, the fainting, the famishing will gather, and be comforted and strengthened, and be

at peace with men and trustful of God. Mrs. Clay gladly accepts the office of Committeeman on the reception of the address of the ladies of England, provided it be not too late. It has been the solace of long years of painful effort that she appreciates my principles and my purpose. Though

ne has delineated. Why, sir, it is a notorious truth that the slave has no legal protection in these respects. The marriage tie is continually and ruth-lessly torn asunder, and fresh connections are forced on the parties with as little compunction as if they were brutes; and not immortal beings.

Has the Rev. gentleman never heard of the heard.

Your obedient servant, C. M. CLAY. LETTER FROM HON. WILLIAM JAY.

New York, 8th March, 1853. DEAR SIR: I have read with great pain the exposure, in a late number of the American Missionary,

ous course as to attack a man, and then refuse to give his defence to the public. He will be tempted to say that it is profoundly mean—that it is wickedly mean; that, setting aside questions of grace, no man can be a gentleman, or make the slightest claim to honour, who will thus stab a helpless reputation, and then leave it bleeding, without balm or bandage; and some fitting reminiscences from the office of the New York Observer will not allay the smart of such programt meditations.

The cruel Advertiser proceeds. The cruel Advertiser proceeds and another by their rage. The power of the book occasion of a solemn legal decision, declares "The and another by their rage. The power of the book occasion of a solemn legal decision, declares "The and another by their rage. The power of the master must be absolute to render the tians in the various walks of life, are now called on to act with decision, by refusing to have any Christian all self-reference on the part of one of whom the line conclusion, I express my regret that an edustical self-reference on the part of one of whom the line conclusion, I express my regret that an edustical self-reference on the part of one of whom the line conclusion, I express my regret that an edustical self-reference on the part of one of whom the line conclusion, I express my regret that an edustical self-reference on the part of one of whom the line conclusion, I express my regret that an edustical self-reference on the part of one of whom the line conclusion of the slave perfect."

pressure from without, it announced to the public his possession by an inheritance? that "it can special no relation to Slavery which "Ohio."

Can we persuade men to lay down power? Can to heathenism the poor and oppressed among them, the luxurious be induced to cease from luxury? Can by subjecting them to enforced ignorance and dethe lame walk or the blind see? To the Editor of the Cork Examiner.

Sign: A friend in Cork having furnished me with a copy of a letter on "Slavery," by the Rev. Alexage to copy of a lette Sign A friend in Cork having furnished me with a less flowing tail; and we are sure that they will not take it amiss when we, that have no great reputations for prudence, have a copy of a letter on "Slavery," by the Rev. Alexander J. Peyton, P. P., Blarney, which has appeared that prudent in your widely read journal, I beg you will kindle because to give up the ship, because to give it in your selection in as well as others.—

H. Ward Beecher, in the Independent.

The Rev. gentleman, in deference to the honest public opinion of Ireland, has found himself under the necessity of saying, what otherwise would never be disavored in the long letter he has written to portrary the happy condition on the brethren who assemble good assemble with the dependent whites the slaves of the laws, and the slaves?

Sill we never give up the ship, because to give it in your clothes long and the special service of the second of the slaves of the long slaves of the hones when the dependent whites the slaves of the slaves of the slaves of the slaves.

Sill we never give up the ship, because to give up the ship, because to give up the slaves?

Sill we never give up the ship, because to give it in your clothes the wickedness of their laws, and the slaves of the slaves of the slaves of the indeed by the aggregation of slit he agents, and have done great elevation of the human race; we can't give it up because to would be to deepan't of all eventual glow and the propose of contrast and based to prove the necessity of saying, what otherwise would never the contrast and substances of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was, on the necessity of saying, what otherwise would never the one propose of suthering the necessity of saying, what otherwise would never the contrast and substances of the necessity of the necessity of saying, what otherwise would never the contrast and substances of the necessity of saying, what otherwise would never the contrast and substances of the necessity of saying, what otherwise would never the contrast and substances of the ne

more; and I rejoice that in sending you the enclosed check, * I have the full assurance that I am in no degree strengthening influences adverse to the tutes, therefore, the slave-trading law of the Metho-

afflicted portion of the human family.

Vones faithfully. WILLIAM JAY. Yours faithfully,

-American Missionary.

* For one hundred dollars.

SLAVERY IN THE PRESBYTEBIAN

appreciates my principles and my purpose. Though all the world is lost, home is secure.

The vote cast for me advocating unconditional read, and was merely a transcript of the record, de-

yould be given to it. He would prefer it to be repaper advocating our views, which we hope this summer to strengthen with an abler editor. We are tew, but determined, and may God defend the right.

> the table was not in order, as the Assembly had no table, but a docket.
>
> Mr. Eddy moved it be returned to the Stated and justice would allow, take a covering and walktable, but a docket.

Mr. Niles was for referring the paper to the Judicial Committee, to bring the Presbytery properly before the Assembly, as a Court of Jesus Christ, for violating their eaths. It is highly important that the relation of the Presbyteries to the Assembly understand that the vows of the Constitution are not idle words.

Mr. Brooks thought the case of the Oswego Presbytery is, in principle, exactly like the Rochester Presbytery; the action taken in that case might wisely govern the Assembly in the present.

Mr. Spees, if he consulted his natural feelings,

even in the ordinary intercourse of life."

An elaborate statement of facts should be sent in to the Advertiser. The real difficulties of the Slavery question should be stated; the nice distinctions hould be stated; the nice distinctions and seins, the proper sajeguards of persons and property, by then of the paper would farmish a good opportunity and affected, because, in their practised judgment, arms of the man-stealer, and the woman-whipper, and the cradle-plunderer, and Rev. A. J. Perton, that his person shall be a vendible article. "Civil on this subject. It may be made the cradle-plunderer, and the cradle-plunderer. The property of the plunderer is property.

The property of the man-stealer is property, and affected, because in the assert is property. The property of the property

THE METHODIST SLAVE TRADE.

Under our General Rules, a person can be expelled for doing harm of any kind, and of course for doing a wrong or injury of any kind to his neighbour, and especially for acts of inhumanity. Under these rules, therefore, if a charge be brought, the finding of the committee will, if it be composed of Christian men, be according to the evidence, whether the charge relates to a freeman or a slave, as the subject of injustice, inhumanity or wrong—Epitor.

The Richmond Christian Advocate comments as

"A party of Abolitionists once sought to ascertain the views of a political candidate on the subject of Slavery. To a direct question he gave them something like the following answer: "A singular concatenation of fortuitous circumstances, combined with an unknown medicum of carting executive."

rights, happiness, and religious improvement of an dist Episcopal Church North. Read it, and note how marvellously like the answer of the Doctor, this Baltimore action is. Did he write them both? is the Methodism of the North! This is the Anti-Slavery position of that church! Who would not fellowship "old Baltimore?"

"That in all cases of administration under the General Rule in reference to buying and selling men, women and children, &c., it be and hereby is recom-In the New School General Assembly, at Buffalo, on the 23d ultimo (according to the report of the New York Evangelist), Dr. Hatfield stated he had received a communication from the Oswego Presbytery, so, neculiar that he was construed to large the state of such slave or slaves, but upon the slave of slaves or slaves or slaves. actions shall have been perpetrated, and the charge be brought for immorality, and the circumstances be ad-duced as specifications under that charge."

BROTHER BOYNTON: I learn that some of your brother editors refuse credit to the brief account I gave you of a sale of a woman and child to a trader by a member of the Methodist E. Church. It is un-pleasant for me to write articles for papers; it is not ented.

The Moderator stated that the motion to lay upon of wicked practices in a church where I have been

Mr. Holmes could not agree to this. Though he was reminded by these misguided brethren of a Western minister who was going to preach from the text, "We are fearfully and wonderfully made;" ing backwards, throw it over the sin, and hide it at

deserve the recognition and countenance of the Assembly. It is a precedent which ought to be prevented, if possible, for it is disorganizing and destructive in its character. It cuts the very vertebral and devoted Christian, informed me that this act of Mr. D. had been submitted to a committee, according to the rules of our church and the committee had found nothing in the transaction that violated

our discipline.

There the matter rests, and, with all other cases of the kind more or less aggravated, must rest so long

as our discipline remains as it is now.

I repeat that all the persons in any way connected Presbyteries ought to the Constitution are not the first standing and would be the last persons to do what they suppose essentially wrong. But the law allows slave trade, and our members in slave States find nothing in our discipline against occasional trading in such property by church members.
It is proper for me to say that the great majority

DEATH OF ONE OF THE EDMUNDSON GIRLS.

ack again to Alexandria, where, thanks to the noble efforts of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in raising funds to purchase them at the solicitation of their poor old sorrow-stricken father, they were reclaimed.

Mrs. Stowe sent the two sisters to this place last mmer for the purpose of having them educated. child die. Before, he had seen her in the hands of was unfeelingly forced from his sight. Now "he same," in the expressive language of President Finney, "to see her off to Heaven.

he awful sin of Slavery, than as I sat in the church ner and sorrowing sister, then about to follow the Friend Cornett has taken all his slaves to Ohio, and

ng affiited and sorely tried one to the grave.
What gave additional point to the occasion, was the fact that a letter had been received the evening before Mary's death, bringing the sad intelligence that a brother had just been sold into the hopeless bondage of the far South. That letter was read in being opened, and before its sad message was known to the reader. It was a thorn that deeply pierced her heart. Her anguish is said to have been intense. Slavery had blighted and cursed her while living, and now it came in its hideousness to mock and ago-

nize her when dying.

Poor girl! Her life has been one of terrible But notwithstanding all the infernal abuses Slavery has heaped upon her; notwithstanding its ceaseless efforts to crush her body and damn her soul, she died a Christian. Though a professedly free government allowed her body to be trampled in the dust, JESUS was the friend of her spirit.

As I witnessed the deep and almost overpowering agony of poor old Paul, the father, and Emeline, her sister, as their minds seemed compelled to gather up all their life-long sorrow and unite it with their present bereavement, I felt like crying out from the bottom of my soul, Oh God! how long shall the almighty weight and curse of Slavery crush and tear into bleeding strings, the hearts of the poor! How long will civilized men, ave, more, men who profess to be Christians, aid in upholding, by their votes, the great and damnable iniquity of American Yours, &c. Slavery. eland True Democrat.

the following letter sends us his name and address: -, ALABAMA, May 8th, 1853. " To the Editors of the Evening Post

"I have just finished a perusal of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' I read every word to my wife. I will not attempt to describe to you her feelings. She is an Alabamian; I a Virginian, by birth. We are slave-holders. The moment the steamer with George Harris and Eliza, his wife, touched the Canada shore, three shouts for liberty, to the tops of our voices,

"Every man, woman and child, white and black, in the southern States, can bear testimony to the truth of the portrait which Mrs. Stowe, God bless her! has drawn of Slavery. One of not the least attention of readers in Massachusetts, as it refers to the Constitution and Government.

States Constitution and Government.

New Mexico, in taking possession of the Mecilla Valley. That paper is the Fairfield (S. C.) Herald, and the following paragraph from it is worthy of attention of readers in Massachusetts, as it refers. "Every man, woman and child, white and black, her! has drawn of Slavery. One of not the least attention of reader excellencies of the book is, that a Christian, of the directly to them: highest style, standing side by side with Wilberforce

manifested in the flesh to destroy.

'In my opinion, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is destined to have a greater influence for good than any one single book that has been published since the close of the canon of Scripture. Mrs. Stowe, if I may so speak, is an impersonation of our Saviour, going about doing good. The reader at once penetrates the deep meaning of the parable of the servant that took his fellow-servant by the throat, who owed him a few pence; of the good Samaritan, and of Dives and Lazarus. Mrs. Stowe has ended her book just as she should have done. She has suggested no plan of

"Our warmest thanks and best wishes to Mrs. Sydney Howard Gay, New-York. Stowe, whom generations unborn will rise up and Very respectfully, &c."-Evening Post, May 24.

UNCLE Tom's CABIN & LIE.—We commend the following, from the Herman (Mo.) Wachenblat, a German paper, to the consideration of those moral Northerners who are disposed to join in the cry that

'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is a grossly exaggerated story: just been tried of which the material facts are these : man, who had hired a female slave, lest a \$10 bill, and could only account for the loss on the supposition that the woman had stolen it. He con theft, and she most explicitly denied it, and continued to protest her entire innocence. The barbarian them to her feet, and dashed cold water down upon | not regret this delay more sincerely than we do. her. She however, persevered in asserting her innocence, and was finally released without having made stick until the stick was split to pieces-still no con- held for many years. fession. After the flogging she seized the first opportunity to escape, and crawled on her hands and feet into the bushes, where she was soon after found dead. Her entire back from the neck downward was one single wound, and an examination showed that both lungs and liver were fatally injured by the blows she had received. Her murderer was ar rested, tried by a jury of free and enlightened citizens, and-acquitted. It was only a 'nigger' case."

EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA.—The following noticeable paragraph appears in the Norfolk (Va.) Beacon:
"The officers made a descent yesterday upon a negro school kept in the neighborhood of the stone bridge, by a Mrs. Douglass and her daughter, and the teachers, together with their sable pupils, were taken before his Honour.

They acknowledged their guilt, but pleaded ignorance of the law, and were discharged upon a promise to do so no more. The law of the State imposing a fine of \$100 and imprisonment for six the United States is to vote for that Constitution, and months for such offences, is positive and allows of no for every principle and measure therein contained. discretion in the committing magistrate."

The Philadelphia Register says: We are intimately acquainted with the ladies alluded to, and our statements are based on actual is not now, a slaveholder, and possesses all the South-slaves from gaining their liberty by flight or by arms; therefore, concerned, there is not a man or woman in the de.

2. Resolved, That all who vote under the Constituconcerned, there is not a man or woman in the desame time, she is a woman whose heart is as open as favour of Slavery, and against Liberty. the day to every benevolent work, and whose chari- Whereas, slaveholders are component parts of this

practice of giving verbal instructions to certain This practice became regular, and has continued shall rule; therefore, about a year, it seems. In doing so, she has involved 8. Resolved, That all who vote under the Constituherself in what the Virginians call "guilt," for tion, vote for the slaveholders' right to obtain that mawhich she and her daughter were liable to six jority, and thus to get the control of the government, dollars, each. The peculiar institution is a great institution. That's a fact .- Commonwealth.

become Abolitionists or they must give up Abolitionism. or we must separate forever." That is about what

MESSERS EDITORS: On Thursday evening of this object, I attended the funeral of the church in this place. President Fine cached the funeral sermon. The associations concerned with the occasion rendered it deeply solemn.

The pages of the statute book of this state, even the plausible apology plead for it, and the church in this place. President Fine concerning power of the nation, and the constitution is an Anti-sected with the occasion rendered it deeply solemn.

The parties were purely voluntarily and temporary in their character—made for convenience alone; they imply no power whatsoever—give none, take none. The associations to his representatives—the President, the conditions which the governing power of the nation, and their character—made for convenience alone; they imply no power whatsoever—give none, take none. Church, it seemed to him that there was a wide difference here.

The parties were purely voluntarily and temporary in their character—made for convenience alone; they imply no power whatsoever—give none, take none. Church, it seemed to him, was of that character; an original that instructions to his representatives—the President, the conditions which the governing power of the nation, and their character—made for convenience alone; they imply no power whatsoever—give none, take none of this seemed to him that there was a wide difference here.

The parties were purely voluntarily and temporary in their character—made for convenience alone; they imply no power whatsoever—give none, take none. Church, it seemed to him, was of that character; an original power.

The Constitution is an Anti-seemed to him that there was a wide difference here.

The parties were purely voluntarily and temporary in their character—made for convenience alone; they imply no power whatsoever—give none, take none of the conditions which the governing power. The Constitution is an Anti-seemed to him that there was a wide difference here.

The parties were purely voluntarily and temporary in their seemed to him that there was a ected with the occasion rendered it deeply solemn. She was a coloured girl, and the same whose past and painful history, together with the stringent was of the ther's family, is recorded in the sixth chapter of ther's family, is recorded in the sixth chapter of ther's family, is recorded in the sixth chapter of ther's family, is recorded in the sixth chapter of th er's family, is recorded in the sixth chapter of "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin." Your readers State from being overrun with negroes. Now it so the "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin." Your readers will, perhaps, generally recollect it. She and her ister were among the unfortunate company that attempted to make their escape from Washington.

State from being overrun with negroes. Now it so people prescribe, in the found that that moral organization was false to its trust, it was his duty to separate himpeople prescribe, in the form which they have chosen; of the government, and to the facts of history, so far to follow in their official capacity. He did not mean that the Constitution was false to its trust, it was his duty to separate himpeople prescribe, in the form which they have chosen; of the government, and to the facts of history, so far to follow in their official capacity. He did not mean that the Constitution was false to its trust, it was his duty to separate himpeople prescribe, in the form which the majority of the conditions of the majority of the conditions which the majority of the conditions of the majority of the conditions which the majority of the conditions which the majority of the conditions which the majority of the conditions was false to its trust, it was his duty to separate himperivate self from it. If he found that the Constitution of the conditions which the majority of the conditions which the majority of the conditions was false to its trust, it was his duty to separate himperivate was false to its trust, it was his duty to separate himperivate was false to its trust, it was his duty to separate himperivate was false to its trust, it was not have the majority of the conditions which the majority of the conditions which the majority of the conditions was false to its trust, it was not have the majority of the conditions was false to its trust, it was not have the majority of the conditions was false to its trust, ister were among the unfortunate company that from 1645 to 1650, the attempted to make their escape from Washington City, on the Pearl; but were retaken and sold to the Slave Trader, carried to New Orleans and their Slave Trader, carried to New Orleans and their official capacity. If this construction was an actual decrease of 127 persons of colour, as they bear on this question.

The found that the wing party of the Colour, as they bear on this question.

Self from 16. If he found that the wing party of the Colour, as they bear on this question.

Self from 16. If he found that the wing party of the Colour, as they bear on this question.

Should separate from it, and seek some other organization, while the increase of white sin the same counties, was 48,765.—N. W. Christian while they remain in the Union, as parts of its governing to follow in their official capacity. If this construction was an actual decrease of 127 persons of colour, as they bear on this question.

Should separate from it, and seek some other organization, while the increase of whites in the same counties, was 48,765.—N. W. Christian while they remain in the Union, as parts of its governing to the colour, as they bear on this question. Advocate-Chicago.

try was broken up by another, headed by the Sheriff. Rev. Jesse McBride now writes to the Wesleyan

ne awful sin of Slavery, than as I sat in the church some of them have run off, others of them are trying principle of mental reservation.

1 some of them have run off, others of them are trying principle of mental reservation.

2 some of them have run off, others of them are trying principle of mental reservation.

3 Resolved, That an oath to the sound principle of mental reservation.

the prescence of the dying girl immediately on its Christian religion in general, and Southern Methodism in particular."

comment upon the following, which appears in the ceive. same number of his paper:

" Blood-Hounds .- I have two of the finest dogs for eatching negroes in the South-West. They can take the trail twelve hours after the negro has passed, and catch him with ease. I live just four miles south-west of Boliver, on the road leading from Boliver to Whitesville. I am ready at all times to DAVID TURNER. catch runaway negroes. " March. 2, 1853

It may be that David makes no more pretence to Christianity than the other two animals; but according to the pious editor's standard, he might be a good deacon or elder-on Sundays.

THE EFFECT OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE SLAVE MARKET.-We recommend the following paragraph to the notice of those of our churches who fellow

whip with the slaveholders:
"The Fort Gibson (Mississippi) Herald thinks that the disadvantages of religious instruction to slaves are, on the whole, rather more than counter balanced by its favourable effect on the prices at UNCLE TOM'S CABIN IN ALABAMA. The writer of market. It has been known to make a difference of

eight or ten per cent."
Northern professors, believing Slavery justified by
the Bible, can now insert a new clause in their daily (?) prayers, to wit, the conversion of slaves intended for the market. It will not only be for the glory of God, but will add from eight to ten per cent to the pockets of their owners !- Lowell Ameri-

DECIDEDLY RICH.—There is one paper in the Union which defends the action of Gov. Lane, of

"We go in for the whole of Mexico, the annexation

as there is a prospect (if the South can manage to get up another fight with Mexico, for their own benefit) that they can do the fighting once more, and have it said afterwards, as it has been said, that they forfeited their character, and honour, too .-Lowell American.

National Anti-Slavern Standard.

** All communications for the paper, and letters relating to its pecuniary concerns should be addressed emancipation further than the example of young George Shelby goes. She has left the duty and responsibility just where St. Paul, in his letter to Philemon. left it, on the slave-owner.

retating to its pecuniary concerns should be dearly should be supported by the Sydney Howard Gay, New-York.

†## Donations to the Treasury of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY may be forwarded to Francis Jackson, Treasurer, at Boston; or to

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1853.

WE give below the portion which has reached us of the report of the proceedings of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, which was held in Boston, last week. More should have come to hand "In the neighbouring town of Union a cause has on Wednesday morning, but, for some unexplained Boston correspondent has sent us part of a letter; by the Legislature of the State of Georgia. but as the rest cannot arrive until the very hour plained to her owner, who charged her with the when our form must go to press, our readers must of an owner then bent her hands backwards, tied tary upon the Convention and its doings. They can-

We learn, through private letters and the statements of friends who were present, that the Convena confession. She was finally sent back to him who had hired her, who flogged her with a green hickory tion was in all respects one of the best that has been

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

THE twentieth annual New England Anti-Slavery Convention assembled in the Melodeon, Boston, on chusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

On motion, the following persons were chosen a Committee to nominate officers of this Convention : Samuel May, Jr., John T. Hilton, and John M. Spear.

Prayer was offered by John M. Spear, of Boston. While the Committee on the organization of the Convention were out, Henry C. Wright asked leave to offer the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That to vote under the Constitution of

Whereas, the Constitution provides (1) that human beings may be represented as property in the government-(2.) that they may be seized and reduced to knowledge of the facts. Mrs. Douglass is a South- Slavery on each and every foot of territory over which erner, by birth, education, and feeling, and has always resided in the South. She has been, if she whole power of the government may be used to prevent

lectable city of Norfolk who can excel her. At the tion of the United States vote for these provisions in

table nature is worthy of the profoundest reverence." confederacy, and have a right to an equal share in its Her "negro school," as it is called, arose from her offices, its honours and emoluments; and whereas, the Joseph Merrill. coloured children who gathered about her door, government is based on the principle that the majority

and to wield it for the support and perpetuity of Slavery to the full extent of what they deem their constitutional

PRETTY CONCLUSIVE. - The New York National 4. Resolved, That all such voters, by entering into Democrat speaking of the position of the Hunkers a political union with slaveholders, virtually pledge and Barnburners of that State, says, "We must themselves to them, that if they do get the control of the government, in a constitutional way, they will not audience were assembling, in explaining the positions for that purpose which he found in his hands, and his side the opinion of the vast majority of the people mightier than anything John C Calhoun could put into the boy said when he fell into the river—he must resist the execution of any law they, as the majority, taken in the resolutions. It would be seen that the which was rightfully there? either swim out, drown, or stay in and float.—Lowell shall see fit to pass in favour of Slavery; but that they first resolution affirmed the doctrine that to vote under

ing power, are guilty of treachery to their slaveholding confederates, inasmuch as these were given to unmed spirit in Virginia has been broken at last, and derstand that instrument as favouring and securing mod spirit in virginia has been droken at last, and it was. The Constitution says you shall not exercise by a Quaker. It will be recollected by some that, their rights as slaveholders, and inasmuch as they by a squaker. It will be reconsected by some that a state of speech. It was the consected by some that a state of speech any powers which belong to this government unless several years ago, John Cornett, a slaveholder, bailed would not have entered into the confederacy, had they, friend gave one set of instructions to his agent—his hands; we leave ourselves no faculty but that of speech.

her heart crushed and bleeding as she his slaves and leave the State. Cornett brought a the Constitution is to be received as God, being a party more; if he executes more than his instructions, the slaves and leave the State. suit against the mob, but the Court which was to to the oath, sees it to be understood by the person

7. Resolved, That we enter our earnest protest

8. Resolved, That an oath to support the Constiturrowful spectacle, and painful history of the aged on. The mob has lost the power, and is put down. tion actually means just what the party making it inreceive it.

9. Resolved. That to give our oath to slaveholders,

laws, or suffering the penalty of disobedience.

such arrangement.

Mr. Davis, of Manchester, N. H., wished to append another resolution to Mr. Wright's series, to the effect | would be turned into a despotism. that we have no right to live in this country, as we cannot do so without paying taxes, &c., and so helping support the Constitution and the Government.

Mr. WRIGHT objected to this, as it related to an en tirely different point, and, however intended, its effect is to divert attention from the point of the resolutions already offered. Let Mr D. present his resolution, if he wishes, in an independent and separate form.

Mr. Davis reiterated his former position, and said if Free Soilers were involved, by voting, in the guilt of Slavery, Mr. Garrison and his children were equally so, by the use of the post-office, paying taxes, &c. CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, in an able and logical speech, answered the remarks of Mr. Davis. Mr. Burleigh argued the pro-slavery character of the United

States Constitution and Government. he did not support those evil things to which, by the

Constitution the gentleman means to support?

vote is a vote against Slavery, and against every pro- principle that he could be silenced. slavery provision in the Constitution. To the first so, it was not understood.

C. BRAMHALL, of Boston, in reply to a remark of much more than they did Mr. Garrison, asked what reason, our expectations were disappointed. Our for his head, as was done in the case of Mr. Garrison Mr. GARRISON said he saw new proof of the good-

wait as patiently as they can for his racy commen- tion, contrived for the support and continuance of Slavery, was, by the discussion it provoked, opening to their fellow men. Mr. G. argued against the assumption that the ballot is a gift from God, which a physical force, in the last resort, to execute its purposes. Mr. G. wondered to hear Mr. Wasson exalt so preaching?

Voted, To refer the resolutions, presented by H. C Jesuitical. Wright, to the Business Committee.

the officers of the Convention :

President-WENDELL PHILLIPS. Assistant Secretaries - Samuel J. May, Jr., Boston;

Burleigh, Andrew T. Foss, Henry C. Wright, Lucy Stone, Thomas Haskell.

Alonzo J. Grover, Abington.

The foregoing were unanimously chosen as the officers

of the Convention. On motion of SAMUEL MAY, Jr., Voted, That the hours of meeting be 10 o'clock, A. M., 28-4 P. M., and 7.1-2 in the evening.

Adjourned to the afternoon.

conscience, and then vote only for so much of the Con- we had a right to exercise, and in separating ourselves government. They had to deal with the thing just as conscience allows one thing; Mr. Mann allows another. The question with him was, Had he a right to lay down In hey nave been nere eversines, fiving in 100.

After Mary was taken sick, word was sent family. After Mary was taken sick, word was sent to her parents, and the father—whose life had been been of continual sorrow—came out in time to see his one of continual sorrow—came out in time to see his child die. Before, he bad seen her in the hands of child die. Before, he bad seen her in the head seen her in the constitution was to receive an conscience allows another; The question with him was, Had he a right to lay down this conditions. But the friend had said more conscience allows another; The question with him was, Had he a right to lay down the constitution was to receive an conscience allows another; The question with him was, Had he a right to lay down the constitution was to receive an conscience allows another; The question with him was, Had he a right to lay down the constitution was to receive an conscience allows another; The question with her constitutio voter is not to be held responsible for what his agent make to himself-how satisfy his own conscience that repudiate my sentiments. He could not admit any does over and above his instructions! This, they he had done his duty? would see, annihilates the very idea of constitutional Finally, it was said that the Constitution was a bill or my indignation more thoroughly aroused against a suit against more than fifty of the (last) mob; against such a constrction of oaths, as a sanction of the carry out their ideas of government in a body, they it. He was not a lawyer, and could not say what was tends that the party for whose benefit it is made shall far they are to go. Now comes up the agent, and says tion; but he supposed that the interpretation of the to his constituents, 'Who is to interpret this Constitu- Supreme Court was binding on the Executive departtion for the? and that was the question he (Mr. ment of the Government acting under it; he supposed Democrat is horrified by the impiety of Mrs. Stowe, that we will help them execute the Constitution in faarticle the paper styles her book a "fling at the shall so interpret it, and then to violate our oath when Who was to interpret the Constitution? Was each in-In particular."

The pious and zealous editor waxes wroth at the it, is to swear to do what we have no intention of for himself alone? Or would they provide the interpretate with a the it, is to swear to do what we have no intention of for himself alone? Or would they provide the interpretate with a the it, is to swear to do what we have no intention of for himself alone? inhumanity of such a publication; but he has no doing, and thus to commit perjury with intent to de-

Rev. DAVID A. WASSON, of Groveland, said that there had been some difference of opinion manifested in the morning, in reference to the position of Mr Giddings. He had since looked over his speeches, and interpretation put upon his (Mr. G.'s) views, by some tion might seem to some, he was fully persuaded that a great right, do a little wrong; or, at least, promise he was a man of peace, but no non-resistant, and would derstanding between us. I do not recognise your right than that a fugitive slave should be torn from its pro- that position until I can cast you out!' Whenever ection and sent back to bondage.

cently published, in Ohio, several articles, in which he right, and say, 'I will never execute it.' That was his that, whatever pro-slavery be in the United States gives his definition of the powers of the Constitution position, and he was ready to exercise the powers he touching the Fugitive Slave Law. He says, that when had under this government until such an exigency that he (Mr. W.) would not get less than half as many the Marshal, or any other authorized agent, comes to should arise as forced him back upon his reserved right very conditions of his vote, he was known to be opposed. Jefferson (the town in which he resides) in pursuit of a as a man, when he should act in the way he had indiand Mrs. Hannah More, leads the reader by the hand through the habitations of cruelty that lie becambe converted to the use of slaveholders. Uncle vote against Slavery, and the person giving it cannot obligations to obey him; when he comes and forbids If, then, there was such a distinction as he had set

tainly should refuse to do any such thing, at the end gard to the opinion of Mr. Giddings, and he was willing That was his question, now and always. of the ride, and should hold himself under no obligato to pass it by. In the morning, he had taken the posi- He would say, in conclusion, that in regard to the tion that certain evils being allowed in the Constitutor question of the interpretation of the Constitution, he STEPHEN S. FOSTER, of Worcester, at the close of tion, as perfectly foreign to its spirit, he might right was ignorant enough not be sensible, and he meant to Mr. Wasson's speech, said he would like to ask two fully use the powers which that instrument recognised have the full advantage of his ignorance. As he unquestions of the last speaker—to which Mr. Wasson as invested in him, provided he did it under protest in derstood the matter, it was his duty to use his right of readily assented. Mr. Foster said, Let me ask the reference to the evil. It had been replied, that this suffrage for the purpose of putting away the evil of gentleman if, previous to entering the omnibus, he were was recognising the old principle of 'doing evil that Slavery. The Constitution did not create the evil, but required to take an oath to kiss the toe of the driver, good may come.' Mr. Garrison had said that he (Mr. only agreed, for a certain time, to tolerate it; while it would be take this oath, provided he did not mean to | W.) advocated sinning for the purpose of bringing about | put within our hands the very means for putting it do the thing? Again-How is it to be known, by the a good result. But the very point was, whether that away. He meant to comply with the spirit of that other voters all over the country, what parts of the is sinning. He did not say that he would do so much Censtitution. He was willing, under a protest which evil that he might bring about such a good; but he no man could misunderstand, to pass by the evils which To the last question, Mr. Wasson said that it must asked if this use of a right recognised in the Constitution, casting them off from himbe known, all over the country, that every Free Soil tion was sin; and it was not by bringing up that old self; and he did it for the express reason that he saw

question, Mr. Wasson, it is believed, did not reply; if tion had given it no recognition whatever, the wrong obedience to what he deemed a peccadillo of conscience, evil a certain tolerance. He did not think that it could be shown that there was any active tolerance at all. to give it any active recognition.

of men to a more careful consideration of their duties found that it might be understood as giving some sanc-

What right had any one to surrender such a power? Let it not be supposed that the Constitution created

said he would occupy a few moments, while the why it was that he was to be denied the use of a power If this was a matter of opinion, he (Mr. B.) had upon not only than anything in the Constitution, but

will obey it, or peacefully submit to any penalty until the Constitution was to vote for the Constitution, on Whig party, the Democratic party, and the Church, ground from that upon which the former speaker would vote, because thereby he could do something for the

are the governing power. Not being able to meet to and concord in the interpretation that we shall give to say who should be the ruler, without any regard to the choose agents to do it for them, and write down how right in respect to the interpretation of the Constitu together, therefore, in this governmental organization whom it sets down as a dangerous infidel. In a late wour of Slavery, provided they, having the majority, who spoke in the morning (Rev. Mr. Wasson) answer. they actually do get the majority, and do thus construe dividual to interpret it? Was the agent to interpret it which there were different interpretations. One class hold their agent to abide by it? The latter was the and that the shortest and best method of freeing our- Constitution. Mr. WRIGHT spoke at some length in support of these plan this nation had adopted. The Constitution, in one selves from that evil is to use the powers we have under of its most elaborate and judicially worded articles, that instrument. We find a man who holds this latter JAMES N. BUFFUM inquired if Abolitionists and defines the power of the Sapreme Court, and expressly opinion, we understand each other perfectly, and we that the government organized under it is an artificial Free Soilers did not stand on precisely the same foot- lays it down as a principle, that, in all cases, the deciing, with regard to agreeing to execute and obey the sion of that Court shall be final. The business of their whose interpretation of the Constitution we are in agent, the Executive, was to execute the decision of doubt; but we choose a man because we know he holds Mr. WRIGHT replied, that the Free Soiler, by his their authorized expounder, the Supreme Court; and vote, agrees that the laws and the Constitution shall be unless they adopted that rule of action, they annihiexecuted as the slaveholders wish, if they [the slave- lated the government. He repeated, the business of ground; and he fully understand us. Where, then, was holders] get the majority. The Abolitionist agrees to the Executive was to execute the decision of the Suno such thing, and refuses to become a partner to any preme Court, and none other; because if they authorized him to give his own decision, they must confer goes into the Senate of the United States, whether he upon him discretionary power, and the government goes as a pre-slavery or an anti-slavery man? Did there was some little doubt as to whether they could, the friends there have any doubt upon the subject? by remaining in the government, effect more good than and had they not found his course just what they ex- by withdrawing from it and uttering their testimony pected?

be recognised; and he maintained that by his action ideal, which ought to be put in practice, but one that under any government, he did not pledge himself to found a declaration which he thought different from the violate his conscience. However heretical this distincof the other speakers. He then quoted Mr. Giddings, it was one which must be recognised. He would say to to do it, without meaning to keep the promise. to the effect that, in the last resort, he would appeal to the slave Holder, I will tolerate you in your seat in the God of battles rather than give up a fugitive; that | Congress till I can oust you. Let there be no misunsooner have the ashes of his hearth deluged with blood to represent slaves there, but I will tolerate you in there came a law that represents not the spirit of the HENRY C. WRIGHT remarked that perhaps he could Constitution, but what is worst in the letter of the state Mr. Giddings' position. That gentleman had re- Constitution, he would fall back upon his individual

ore our eyes. He or she can then draw a contrast between the Christian and a mistress and mother, who was some years since a near neighbour of mine, who was so Mr. Wasson said that seemed quite conclusive in re- he obeyed his own conscience; where was the wrong

his shortest way of putting an end to them by pursuing The Constitution had made no evil. If the Constitution bad made no evil. If the Constitution was the wrong? Yet his friends, in

purposes which had no connection with Slavery. In day should ever come when the vote of Northern free-fident that Mr. Hale, or Giddings, or Sumner, or Chase, Mr. Wasson that the slaveholders feared Horace Mann the process of the formation of that Government, the men might set the slaves free, and his friends should or any Free Soil man in Congress, would not upon element of Slavery came in to disturb them. Very Free Soiler had ever had five thousand dollars offered weakly and wrongfully, as he thought, the framers of I shall be understood to imply consent to Slavery'— in old Massachusetts, that a person claimed as a fugithe Constitution had consented to exercise towards that might not every slave at the South rise up and say, tive actually did run away from the slaveholder, who 'Our blood be on your garments' (Cheers)? ness of God's Providence, in that this very Constitu-On the contrary, there was a strong determination not the force of moral sentiment which his friend had manifested, he only needed to discover one flaw in his pre- by State action, or by some sort of action, to the pur-Now, when he came to exercise his rights as a citizen mises, in order to stand side by side with them on the suing claimant? He thought there was no one there

tion to Slavery, while his very object in exercising his came was attributable to his want of appreciation of the alleged runaway slaves. But why should they ask for rights was to put that evil down. The question was difference between government, an artificial thing, a jury trial to settle the question of ownership, if their man cannot refuse to use. Mr. G. declared that every (said Mr. W.), is it a sin, is it a wrong for me to use made by man, and society, a natural outgrowth of decision was not to be executed? It was the sheerest ballot had, in fact, a bullet in it, inasmuch as the go- what powers I can under the Constitution, while I do human nature. It seemed to him that he (Mr. W.) mockery to call the jury together in such a case. The vernment, to sustain which it is given, relies upon so under protest against whatsoever evils it tolerates? confounded the distinction between the right to vote in controversy of these gentlemen was not so much with Some remarks had been made in reference to mental right to express his opinions and exert his influence, in doing it. disproportionately the value and power of the ballot, reservations.' He agreed with the resolutions under a natural way, on every subject which concerns human Did not Mr. Summer, in that great and eloquent and speaking so slightingly of talking, of that weapon, discussion, that it was the duty of every man to make welfare. In his mind, there was a broader and clearer speech of his, know that his readers would understand Wednesday, May 25, and was called to order, at 10 the tongue, upon which apostles and reformers had re- his position thoroughly understood. If there was room distinction between these two things than between some him, when he did not deny the obligation of the State o'clock, by Francis Jackson, President of the Massar lied to save the world. Did these men accomplish for this man or the other to suppose that in voting unnothing in their day? Did Jesus, who had no ballot, der the Constitution, he gave in his adhesion to the (Mr. B.) denied at the outset that man had a natural right does exist? All these men had admitted, that if effect nothing? And the apostles? And Luther and system of Stevery, then he was bound clearly to define right to vote, using that word in its technical sense; the proof be made clear to the minds of a jury of his unenfranchised associates? Did not all these men his position. But, having made himself thoroughly using it in its broader sense, he admitted that every twelve men, that if a fugitive was legally held as a glory in the power which lay in the foolishness of understood, he did not see that there was any mental man had a right to vote; and in that sense, no more slave, under the provisions of the Constitution, and reservation' in the matter that could be stigmatized as effective vote is ever cast, in its bearing upon the poli-escaped without his master's consent, then the slave tics and religion of this nation, than that which was must be given up. Let their friend keep this distinction He regarded it as a great loss, as a great wrong to east upon that platform, from lips denouncing the Conclearly in his mind, between a general opposition to The Committee on the organization of the Conven- give up a power which rightfully belonged to us, and stitution which gives tolerance to Slavery, denouncing Slavery, and a specific determination to do no single tion, through John M. Spear, reported the following as which we exercised against an evil which we abhorred the government which makes itself the engine of oppression to three millions of our fellow countrymen. Slavery. There had been few votes cast in the ballot-box which His friend had said that he deems it exceedingly im-Vice-Presidents—Edmund Quincy, Dedham; Charles that right; it only recognised it, and provided a form deserved to be compared, in weight, in influence, with portant to use this power, and not be withheld from its Lenox Remond, Salem; Francis Jackson, Boston; John under which that right should be exercised. The point the vote which was cast every week in the columns of exercise by any very nice scruples of conscience, or T. Sargent, Boston; J. M. Flint, Randolph, Vt.; Peter that he urged was that we were under obligation to use the Liberator. If his friend used the word vote in any mere punctilies of duty, because in no other way Libby, Buxton, Me ; Daniel Mitchell, Pawtucket, R. that right, so long as we could do so, without being this broad signification, he did not touch the contro-I; Eliza J. Kenny, Salem; John T. Hilton, Brighton. practically misunderstood, and that if we refused to versy between them; but if he used it in its narrower into will and act. Here he dissented. He believed exercise it, we committed a great wrong to ourselves signification, if he meant to affirm that every man had that Slavery would be abolished in this country long and to our neighbour. To this it was made answer, a natural right to vote, and was bound to vote, even if before the Constitution was Anti-Slavery; that where-Business Committee-Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Parker that the publication of truth is the greatest agency in the vote carried with it a virtual assent to the Constitution was Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster, Sallie Holley, Charles C. the world; that Jesus and the apostles had the tongue tution, then he dissented altogether from the proposi- not the cause but the effect of Slavery, so the triumph alone, that Luther had no ballot. All this was very tion. Indeed, he did not see the perfect consistency of of Anti-Slavery will not be the effect but the cause of a true; but it remained true, also, that in all practical the preceding speaker, for at one time he told him that revolution in the Constitution also. The power of the Finance Committee-James N. Buffum, Nathaniel reforms there was a progressive movement from the his right to act at the ballot-box was not derived from Anti-Slavery agitation was such as to make the down-B. Spooner, Joshus T. Everett, Elbridge Sprague, era of speaking to the era of doing. It was very well the Constitution, that it belonged to him as a man, as fall of Slavery morally certain, unless some other prop to resort to the tongue at first; but when we have got a member of the social organization—belongs to him as could be put under it other than that which the Constipublic opinion on our side, we wanted some means by one capable of influencing and of being influenced; and tution gives it. John C. Calhoun, though he claimed, which that opinion shall pass into law, and so we go to then he told him that he (Mr. B.) was guilty of a dereast the constitutional powers of Slavery, some things liction of duty because he did not go to the polls and which the North does not concede, clearly foresaw But the friends on the opposite side said, 'No! you vote under a Constitution which, while it tolerated the surrender and downfall of Slavery, under the force must put that agency away.' They throw us back some evil, gives him a power which he might use for of that moral agitation which has shaken the four corupon the tongue alone. The tongue alone would never the removal of that evil. He believed that he (Mr. W.) ners of the land by the power of speech. emancipate the slaves at the South. The tongue might stated the exact truth in regard to the source of the Now, that was his (Mr. B's) faith. He fully agreed Afternoon.—Francis Jackson, a Vice-President, wag for ever, and all to no purpose; but the time must power which he conceived he had to use the ballot-box, with John C. Calhoun, that the Constitution, pro-slavecome—and it had come—when the opinion of men must or which he can have, while the Constitution is recog-Henry C. Wright, after reading the resolutions, and its way into deeds. And now he asked to be shown nised as the bond of our political organization.

of this country, and the authority of all previous his- it.

THE ILLINOIS BLACK LAW.—For this infamous en- the majority can be constitutionally changed in favour the principle that the Constitution is the bill of instruc- and now it is time to come out from the State. It place it. No man can be a party to any government tions from the voters to their representatives. The seemed to him that there was a wide difference here. unless he consents to the conditions which the govern-

> tion, with which he could act. But the State was a own opinion of the right theory of government, unsus-It was stated there in the forencon, that each man very different thing. The State was an organization tained by any proof of its correctness. Thus he had you conform to its conditions. But the friend had said such principle. No one could rightfully do this without his consent. There was no such thing as freedom among a people where the majority had the right to consent or the dissent of the minority. When we came -which is the artificial thing which society is not-we ceme upon certain plainly expressed conditions; and one of these was, that every party to that government shall swear to support, directly or indirectly, a Constito their masters—a Constitution which requires the sentation based on slave-property-and so on through the whole range of the pro-slavery compromises of the

He understood his friend's logic to prove this: if it were true that the Constitution is an artificial thing, eousness and truth. It seemed to him, after all, that against it. Until, therefore, his friend had established There was a certain limit in government which must his theory of government, not merely as a beautiful is recognised in this country, it seemed to him that his conclusion stood solely upon this basis—in order to do

His friend had said, in the course of his argument, that there was no danger of their being misunderstood on this matter. Their position was clear and welldefined enough. He (Mr. B.) would venture to say that if he (Mr. W.) were to go through the ranks of the Free Soil party, and ask its members, man by man, to define the position of John P. Hale, or Salmon P. Chase. or Charles Sumner, on the character of the Constitution, he would be satisfied that the case was not quite so clear as he had supposed. He would venture to say distinct answers than he would address indivduals. We wanted something specific on this point, but his

friend had dealt only in generalities. John P. Hale is decidedly Anti-Slavery in his feelings; Charles Sumner altogether on the side of Freedom and against Slavery. He presumed nobody doubted it; but that that, some years ago, the Liberty Party nominated as a candidate for office a man who had made more sacrifice to the cause of freedom than Mr. Hale and Mr. Sumner together; and yet, that man told him, in conversation, that he would not only promise to give back a runaway slave to his master, if he could thereby get political power, but that he would keep the promise, for the sake of securing a place where he could exercise political power. Now, he did not know what John P. Hale's sentiments were on this subject; but it might be possible that he agreed with Thomas Earle, that it is perfectly consistent for a pledged Anti-Slavery man to go into the business of slave-catching, in a certain case, for the sake of securing and using political power against Slavery As he had not come to the conviction that he could tolerate and protect the slaveholder so far, even for the sake of office, he could not consent to be represented in the Presidency, or the Senate Chamber, or the House of Representatives, by men who occupied that position. He did not say that Mr. Hale does regard the matter in that light; but could any would have remained. We needed a government for refused to exercise the power in their hands. If the man say he did not? Could any man say he was conheld him according to the statute book of a Southern C. C. BURLEIGH said that with the force of logic and State--did any man know that either of these distinthe eyes and hearts of thousands and tens of thousands are the constitution, he found an embarrassment; he was well known, were him that the erroneous conclusion to which his friend strenuous for securing the right of trial by jury, for the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and the the act of returning the fugitive as with the mode of

Again, it was said that we had come out from the tory. The government was based upon a far different His friend had said that it was every man's duty to

[To be continued.]

THE ANNIVERSARY. We cannot with the crowd go up to-day, With feeling human half, yet half divine, To lay our offering on a temple-shrine, And own our brethren of a kindred clay, Whate'er their colour be: but, Father, may Not the lone soul, though the heart pine, And its clay tenement lay all supine, With as warm energy, and wise trust, pray? We see the tokens in our valley dark, As out we peer from the o'erhanging thorn Wreathing our brow, upon that clearer morn Whose dawning radiance we, grateful, mark, Though still obscured by many a murky cloud, That Freedom wakeneth from the Ages' shroud. May 11th, 1853.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY CHURCH.

WITH the organization, creeds, forms and observances of Churches, Anti-Slavery Societies have no right to intermeddle, any further than the Churches themselves choose to set those creeds, forms and observances in array against the cause of freedom and as a protection for slaveholders or their apologists; and even then we have no right to involve our Societies in the general discussion of such matters, but only to assert the immutability of our principles, and that, involving as they do the inalienable rights of man and the laws of fundamental morality, they can neither be postponed nor set aside to subserve the ends of any party or sect. We may affirm the obvious truth, that whatever, in any sect or party, is found to be hostile to the cause of humanity, and opposed to the freedom and happiness of the enslaved, is thereby proved to be not of God, and, consequently, unworthy of conservation. The assertion of these fundamental truths will be quite sufficient to

order to protect their sectarian or party arrangements. The American Anti-Slavery Society has ever been indictment of them has had respect solely to their action or inaction upon the question of Slavery. Disclaiming the right to interrogate them in relation to their creeds and forms, we have simply entreated them to be so far true to their own Christian professions as to cast the weight of their influence on the side of the oppressed, and not on the side of the oppressor. When our entreaties have been disregarded, and we have found the tudes abandoned the Churches because they could no longer remain members without violating their con sciences, pro-slavery ministers and laymen, and the pro-slavery religious press, set up the cry that Abolitionists were infidels and the enemies of all religious associations; and in proof of this false charge, they pointed with an air of triumph to the fact, that those who seceded from the popular Churches under our influence did not at once establish new Churches in harmony with their Anti-Slavery views See, said they; these men are the enemies of all religious order, else why do they not organize religious institutions? To were compelled to deal with so-called religious institutions only as existing facts, without entering at all into the nature of their organization and forms, and that of a Church, they should be true to the slave. We have pointed, however, to the whole history of the Anti-Slavery Movement as a proof that it originated in the deepest and strongest religious feelings and convictions, and that it is pervaded and animated by a reverential spirit toward God and his laws. While we

have gloried in the fact that there was nothing in our

impelled to unite with us in opposing Slavery, we have

still declared in the face of the world, in the language

But while in our organic relations, as Abolitionists, we have nothing to do with the religious creeds and opinions of one another, we must yet watch with deep interest whatever movements in the religious world seem likely to contribute any degree of influence, however small, toward the consummation of the great work work. Stower's book has been, in their estimation, a perwe have nothing to do with the religious creeds and in which we are engaged; and we must feel a special churches by Anti-Slavery means. For this reason we readers if we failed to apprise them of the proceedings of a Religious Conference, held at Kennett, Chester Co. Pa., on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th ultime. It called sion, and a love of true liberty for all mankind. The together a very numerous and highly intelligent assembly, composed in large part of those who had been members of the Society of Friends, but embracing some originally from other sects, and more who were members of no religious society. The object of the Conference, as set forth in the call, was the formation of a tion all who acknowledge the brotherhood of the human race and their own duty to define and illustrate their faith in God, not by assent to a creed, but by lives of personal purity and works of charity and beneficence to mankind. Allowing the widest latitude to he had the power to decide it He listened to the pleas 'bent' in the right direction. individuals in matters of speculative faith, the association thus formed seeks for union and harmony in works child was only before him on writ of habeas corpus, he of practicul goodness and charity-not in saying Lord, had only to ascertain if she were illegally restrained of Lord,' according to a prescribed form, but in DOING her liberty, and that not appearing to be the fact, he THE THINGS WHICH JESUS COMMANDED. Whether dismissed the case altogether. To whom the custody of of this State. this is a proper and adequate basis for a Church, it is the child rightfully belonged was a question not within not for us to say; but it affords us pleasure to state his jurisdiction, but must be decided by the Supreme hold its anniversary in Rochester, on the 16th inst. that the body had no sooner finished its organization Court, and therefore he gave the oustody of it to neither than it began to deal, as every religious organization party. This was, in effect, a decision against the faought to do, with the great moral evils of the time, ther, as Jane was then in the keeping of the woman, solutions in favour of the Maine Law, resolved to send Slavery among the rest. Composed as it is for the Porter, and Brady, her counsel, threatened, in open five delegates to represent the Conference at the most part of intelligent men and women, who have court, that any attempt to take possession of her would World's Temperance Convention. better and happier, we are sure that on the question man was surrounded by a gang of that class of scamps, motion of Gerrit Smith, has passed a resolution invitof Slavery its influence will be extensively felt, and her friends, who frequent brothels, and find fit compatherefore we heartily rejoice in its formation, regarding nionship in their keepers. That a little girl ought to be it as an auspicious sign of the times, a cheering augury taken from such company is clear enough, not only at of the bill reported to the Legislature by Mr. Rose. of the day which must sooner or later arrive, when the demand of her father, but of anybody who cares Mr. Smith was appointed one of the delegates to attend whole religious influence of our country shall be on the side of humanity and freedom, instead of being exerted, have not the least doubt the Judge would have found -Two drunken women were seen in the street in as it now is, for the most part, on the side of despotism the law authorizing him to do so, or if not, would have Watertown, Jefferson Co., a few days since One of

embracing an Exposition of Sentiments, Testimonies only just however to him to state that he proposed to ____John B. Gough is giving lectures in New Jersey. against War, Slavery, Intemperance, Capital Punish- both parties that the child should be put into his hands He is going to Europe in a few weeks. ment and Tobacco, and letters from Wm. Lloyd Garriand he would provide a proper person for her care and ——In Michigan, the friends of the new Prohibitory Smith and Cassius M, Clay, will soon be issued in a disposed to accept, unwilling to give up a victim which ratification by the people. Their chance for victory is pamphlet, to which we commend our readers for fur- she could turn to profitable account either in the slave-

verthrow of Slavery, and said, suppose we get the Mr. Orvis, of New London, and C. C. Burleigh, upon public sentiment on our side, there is still the law the following question: "Are the American Church Remond, wife of our friend, Charles Levox Remond, and meeting whereby women were excluded from all active against us. But what was the law against the public and Ministry a Brotherhood of Thieves?" Of course one of her sisters (and perhaps some one else), after participation in the movements preliminary to the opinion of the land? When the public sentiment had we need not say on which side the disputants are recome to be decisively and earnestly on the side of free-spectfully ranged. We know nothing of Mr. Orvis, Howard Athenæum, were excluded from the seats they Convention is as fixed as any fact in the future can be. dom-when they had men everywhere who stood up to but Mr. Burleigh's fame as a speaker will no doubt had engaged and from the house by force. The parties

OUR readers have been apprised of the appointment Slave Law more powerless than the rust which crum- of Rev. S. I. Prime, editor of tue New York Observer, as one of the delegates of the American Bible Society to the May Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The prominence of Mr. Prime as a leader of the religious wing of the pro-slavery party in the United States, and his virulent abuse of Abolitionists in general, and Mrs. Stowe in particular being well known in England, have subjected him to house, on account of colour, occupation or dress, the trials which, however perplexing to himself, were not Court held that the exclusion in this case was illegal, unexpected by those who knew the state of feeling and because the tickets were sold unconditionally, and that opinion in that country in respect to Slavery, its apologists and defenders. On the first page we have copied to every ticket-holder, of whatever nation, colour or from the Independent an article embodying some pun- condition, the place which he had bought. The defendgent extracts from an editorial in the London Morning ant having acted under a misstake of law, and the progent extracts from an editorial in the hondon morning secutors not asking for more than a nominal punish- a Wilberforce or a Clarkson. The hand of fellowship could Anti-Slavery cause and to the British Bible Society ment, Mr. Palmer was fined \$1 and costs, and Mr. not be given to any church that would not earnestly struggle were the subject. Our readers will naturally wish to Philbrick \$1 without costs. The fines were paid. learn what was the effect upon Mr. Prime of this and Subsequently, Mrs. Remond, as we learn from the no civil enactment that was at war with the claims of God other similar expressions of British opinion, as to the Commonwealth, brought a civil suit against them to could have her endorsement or obedience. manner in which he should be received by the English recover damages. A friend of Palmer's then applied people. The following extract from a most lugubrious to her counsel to have the case settled. She agreed to editorial in the last NewYork Observer, throws at least accept a small sum, on the express condition that she a partial light upon that point:

country had sent out the important intelligence that he was coming out as a pro-slavery man, and an opponent of Mrs. Stowe and her Uncle Tom's Cabin. In the present excited state of the public mind in Great Britsin on the subject of American Slavery in general, The small sum paid, which did not defray the actual and of Uncle Tom in particular, this was enough to ensure him a warm reception. Public meetings were held in honour of his coming, and resolutions adopted, remonstrating against his appearance in Exeter Hall.

Auxiliary Societies sent up their protests, and a communication was received by the British and Foreign against Pamler. Bible Society, stating that "a body of men was organ ized" to take measures to drive him from the platform, if he should appear. All this seemed to him and to his friends exceedingly ridiculous, and particularly malignant, considering the state of his health, which utterly forbade his participating in the excitement of such an occasion. One of the London daily papers, the Morning Advertiser, was particularly fierce in its de-nunciations of Mr. Prime as a pro-slavery man; and the baffle those who would stop the Anti-Slavery car in people of Great Britian were earnestly called upon to prevent him from being heard. It was therefore greatly to be regretted that his feeble health made it necessary for him to decline the public contest to which these true to itself and to its professions in this regard. It attacks invited him, and which he was most anxious to has indeed arraigned the Churches at its bar, but its meet. His American friends rallied round him in

great numbers, and proposed a public meeting to express their sense of the treatment received, and of the insults offered to their country, but the wisest course seemed to be to let the storm blow over, in the hope that an opportunity would occur to enlighten the pub lic mind on a subject on which it was so profoundly ignorant and so intensely prejudiced. In the intercourse of private life Mr. Prime was treated with great coursesy; but the friends of the Bible Society were sorely troubled lest his public appearance on their platform should prove the signal for a riot. He sent his credentials to the Bible Society accompanied by a Churches, in spite of all that we could do or say to his credentials to the Bible Society, accompanied by a new monthly, (8p. quarto) the prospectus of which

> of Mass., were all assailed by name, on account of their alleged indifference or hostility to the Anti-Slavery movements in America; but none of these gentlemen had the honour of being posted as opponents of Uncle Tom. This distinction was reserved for another, and it served to make him the mark of the most violent but

The Observer has of course made out as good a story for Mr. Prime as it could. That he kept away from Exeter Hall solely or chiefly on account of his ill health, we do not believe. He would no doubt have gone there eagerly enough if the British and Foreign Bible Society had honoured his credentials and invited him to a seat lass' Paper—Mrs. Stowe having signified to the contrion the platform. It is a fact worth mentioning, that butors that they should look to our columns to know declining to attend the meeting, Mr. Prime himself, in another part of the paper, writing from Portsmouth, says : "I am again on land, in far better health than such matters according to their convictions. We could well enough up to the time of starting from home to demand of them only that, whether in a Church or out keep up his abuse of Abolitionists, and as he got better on the way, we must be excused for suspecting that he had reasons for keeping out of Exeter Hall which the Observer would gladly conceal.

The Observer grows affectingly solemn in recounting that poor John Bull is likely to plunge himself into a war with the United States, if his subjects don't stop reading and praising Uncle Tom's Cabin and calling organization to exclude even an infidel who might feel American parsons to account for their pro-slavery offences. Only read:

There exists at the present time among the masses of the people of Great Britain a bitter hatred of Ameri-cans. The appearance of Uncle Tom's Cabin has creof the Declaration of 1888, that "our TRUST FOR ated or brought out a deadly hostility to this country. Such feelings of enmity are considered by Abolitionists fect god-send to the friends of despotism in Europe. Noble lords and ladies have most freely lent their services to the work of fostering in the minds of the peo-ple, and greatly by means of this book, a feeling of intense hatred to a land in which the hereditary and exclusive claims to nobility are not acknowledged. With all the history of the past, and with all the present before us, it would be a stretch of charity to sup-pose that they are actuated by a pious horror of oppresthought is rather ludicrous than otherwise.

But the course which the British nation is taking at

the present time, while it is doing us no harm excepting to bring out the latent enmity of John Bull for his transatlantic cousins, is fraught with danger to themselves. They who have been sowing the wind may ere long reap the whirlwind as the fruit of their toil. There is danger that an explosion of the pent-up enmity between the two countries may take and no human Religious Association or Church, more in harmony with the reformatory and progressive spirit of the age than any of the sects existing in that part of the country.

There is danger that an explosion of the pent-up enhanced between the two countries may take, and no human widely make the present agitations abroad are arrested. The danger is not to us, but to England. France is watching for the That object was attained in manner and form as anti-cipated by those who initiated the movement. A body was instituted, under the name of the "Pennsylvania" rica is alienated from England, and perchance ready to make common cause with her ancient ally. May Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends," upon a platform so broad as to invite to membership and co-operaposition to know the state of feeling between the two
countries have fears for the worst.

long been engaged in efforts to make mankind wiser, be unsafe-a fact which was evident enough, as the woassumed that he had the power which, in similar cases them was kept from falling into the ditch by the exer-The proceedings of this new Anti Slavery Church, constantly arising, is assumed by police justices. It is tions of her daughter, 12 or 13 years of age!

Colourphobia in Boston.—Some time ago, Mrs. Remond, wife of our friend, Charles Lenox Remond, and one of her sisters (and perhaps some one else), after purchasing tickets for an operatic performance at the World's Temperance Convention. The whole World's Howard Athenseum, were excluded from the house by force. The participation in the movement preliminary to the had engaged and from the house by force. The participation is as fixed as any fact in the future can be brought suit against Mr. Palmer, Madam Sontag's agent, and Mr. Philbrick by whose aid they were removed, for assault, &c., in the Police Court, Judge Russell presiding. The defendant pleaded custom as a justification, but it was shown that coloured persons had been frequently admitted, without objection, to stronglesses of engineer as the West Tennessee Democrat, a copy of which, of the date of March 9, having reached these benighted regions, has been kindly furnished to us by a friend. In this journal, we find a most slaughterous review of a work now airgely before the public known as "Uncle Om's Cabin." The editor, who seems to have invested his whole capital both of literature and indignation in the essays, seems bound not only to write down the work, but to destroy at once the character and fortunes of its author. It is charged with along the most mischiegous tendencies as being designed not only to write down the work, but to destroy at once the character and fortunes of its author. It is charged with a love with the uncared for and penniles white of March 9, having reached these benighted regions, has been kindly furnished to us by a friend. In this journal, we find a most slaughterous review of a work now airgely before the public known as "Uncle Om's Cabin." The editor, who seems to have invested his whole capital both of literature and indignation in the essays seems bound not only to write down the work, but to destroy at once the character and fortunes of its author. It is charged with having the most mischer for the public known as a love other places of amusement, and that, consequently, this exclusion was not a 'custom' in Boston, in the legal sense of the word. Without deciding whether or not the opera company had a right, upon adequate notice, to exclude any class of persons from any part of the

and the friends who accompanied her should have In advance of his arrival, his abolition friends in this tickets for the opera to as good places as they had These terms were complied with, and she, with her expenses incurred by Mrs. Remond and her sister, was affectingly pointed to their only defence. All that a woman not to make money by the suit, but to vindicate a right. | could do to give triumph to the "Maine Law," to suppres

> wherein an attempt was made to turn Mrs. Stowe's halls of public concourse, her tongue was eloquent in their popularity to a profitable use by one of the "begging- support. She asked them as a privilege; she demanded over to the Police for writing the following note:

pliments to Sir Duncan McGregor, and under an unexpected emergency, takes the liberty of confidentially begging the immediate aid of £20 through the Post Office, which favour will be most gratefully felt and acknowledged. Mrs. H. B. S. entreats that this comstances such, and, if immediately bestowed, will ever be remembered as a service of no ordinary character. A trustworthy person will call for Sir Duncan's reply.

Sir Duncan McGregor, however, was doubtful that Mrs. Stowe could be in such want, or be compelled to resort to such means to relieve it; so Sarah did not

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The first number of this bring them to repentance, voluntarily continuing to be the bulwarks of Slavery, we have called upon the friends of humanity to come out and be separate from them. When our admonitions were heeded, and multi
Rev. Dr. Vermilye of New-York, and Rev. Dr. Nelson

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Rev. Dr. Vermilye of New-York, and Rev. Dr. Nelson is published by Dr. Bailey at the office of the National weeps the removal of an unchanging votary, the inquiry vealed by its title. The terms are as follows: Six even unto the end."

> CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY MRS. STOWE .- We find the following paragraph in the last number of Frederick Douglass' Paper.

We are authorized to state that the contributions, nat disposition is made of their donations.

THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS, in their General Assembly at Buffalo, regardless of the Compromises, have got up a furious agitation upon the Slavery question. We have no room for particulars this week. A proposition to appoint a Committee to inquire into the (Ohio) Bugle facts concerning Slavery in the Southern portion of the Church was at first indefinitely postponed by the operation of the previous question; but this raised such a storm among the members from the West that the leaders got frightened, reconsidered the subject, and the subject of the Manchester Murror states that, within the past year, Horace Greeley has paid a debt of his father's contracting in his native town of Amherst, New Hampshire, with compound interest. The father was poor and died when Horace was quite young; the original debt was less than \$100, but the payment amounted to between \$700 and \$800. facts concerning Slavery in the Southern portion of the Church was at first indefinitely postponed by the the leaders got frightened, reconsidered the subject, the trials of its absent editor, and is even apprehensive and finally passed the measure with some modifications.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA -The Fourth Annual Announcement of this institution is on our table. We are pleased to learn that the prospects of the College were never so bright as at the presence of the College were never as a college of the College were never as a college of the College were never as a college of The Fourth Annual Announcement of this institution surmounted, and in the character and energy of the corporators, and the well-known qualifications of the professors, the public have a guarantee that it will soon take a high rank among the medical schools of the country. Two of the chairs are filled by women—that of Physiology by Ann Preston, M.D., and that of Obstetrics by Martha H. Mowry, M.D., of Provides. Miss Almira L. Fowler, M.D., of this city, has been appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy. The other members of the Faculty, Drs. Johnson, Harvey, Darlington, Fussell and Kerr, bear a high reputation. Persons desiring more particular information should address David J. Johnson, M D., 229 Arch street, Philadelphia.

DR. BAILEY, Editor of the National Era, sailed for Europe, in the Baltic, on Saturday last, with the intention of being absent three months. Dr. Elder, of Philadelphia, will aid meanwhile in the conduct of the

GERMAN ANTI-SLAVERY PAPER.—The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society proposes to establish at Washington a weekly newspaper in the German language, to be conducted by Frederick Schmidt, a native German, and to be devoted to the support of the Free Democratic party.

A Young People's Reform Convention is to be held at Conneautville, Pa., on the 10th and 11th of June. The Convention will no doubt take strong JANE TRAINER,-The case of this unfortunate child action against Slavery. Many of the best 'twigs' in

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

NEAL Dow is giving lectures in the central portions

___The New York State Temperance Society will -- The New England Conference of the M. E.

-The Madison County Temperance Society, on

son, S. J. May, J. G. Forman, T. W. Higginson, Gerrit education, but even this proposition the woman was not Law are working with might and main to secure its

-Rev. J. P. Lovejoy, the anti-Maine Law parson,

Berne, N. Y., and wife of John W. Lyon, died at her resi dence in Cleveland, N. Y., May 24, 1853, aged 47 years.

Mrs. Lyon, at an early age, was led into the "old paths' of Truth, and guided by the Holy Spirit. Her confidence in God was strong, her devotion to primitive Christianit unwavering, and her solicitude for the elevation of the rac knew no death. Humanity had her prayers, her tears, and her labours. National boundaries, ecclesiastical lines of demarkation, were risen above, and untrammelled by, secta rianism or bigotry, wherever "a broken heart was to be bound" up. Wherever sympathy was to be felt, and wherever amelioration was demanded, there was her mission, and with the spirit of a martyr, she responded heartily to he "to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free;" and

Publicly and privately her testimony against "the sum of all villanies" was clear and decided. The panting fugitive found her home a welcome Bethel.

Every friend of the crushed and down-trodden could rely onfidently upon her devotion to principle, and her ceaseles anxiety to hasten the day of universal freedom.

The intemperate also had her active sympathy; their wives

still fewer superiors. Her seven children may ever feel it a virtuous ambition to tread in the footsteps of their deeply lamented mother. They will feel it a priceless privilege to munication may be secret, and under all future circum- gather up her lessons of piety and of wisdom, and deposit them in the heart's undying affection.

The grief-stricken husband, who has actively associated with the deceased in all contemplated improvements of private or of public life, as he mourns crushed hopes, and surveys the enlarged area of his obligations, will trust most firmly in God and be able to say:

Shall be my blessed instructor, and I'll go, Sadder, yet wiser, to my work again, Amid the changeful ministries of life."

As reform laments a standard-bearer, and as Christianity arises, upon whom has her mantle fallen? And echo an-"Fear not, little flock!" "Lo! I am with you alway,

" Life is real, life is earnest! And the grave is not its goal; Dust thou art, to dust returnes Was not spoken of the soul."

J. A. FOSTER. Cleveland, May 25, 1853.

HON. N. L. TOWNSHEND.-The Cleveland True Democrat says Dr. Townshend, the late Free Democratic member of Congress, from the Lorain District, Ohio, has abandoned the practice of medicine, and become a farmer in Avon, Lorain county, where he will devote his time and tal-

LARGE EXPORTATION OF BREADSTUFFS.—The Ex-

Miss Antonette L. Brown preached to a crowded audience in the Methodist Church on Bunday last. We did not hear her, but her discourse is highly spoken of. We understand that some people are disturbed that so many infidels turned out to hear her. They deem it suspicious.—Salem

RHODE ISLAND SENATOR. - The Legislature of

It is said that Madame Sontag has distributed

by the American Peace Society at Boston, contains a full ac-count of the great Peace Convention held at Manchester last January, at which it was nobly resolved to raise ten thousand pounds, \$50,000, for the vigorous prosecution of the work.

THE OLDEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD. - The The Oldest Woman in the World.— Inc. Charleston Standard thinks that Mrs. Singleton, now living in the Williamsburg district, in that State, is the oldest woman in the world. She is now in the one hundred and hirty-first year of her age. Her mental faculties are still

AN INTERESTING LAW QUESTION.-The Boston Journal sees it stated that the life insurance upon persons who were killed at Norwalk amounts to \$30,000, and the life insurance companies have determined to prosecute the railroad company to collect their losses. This will raise a novel and interesting question of law.

A MRS. MANN of Lawrenceville, Penn., applied A MRS. MANN of Lawrenceville, Penn., applied for and received the appointment of Post-Mistress. There were several other applicants, but Mrs. Mann, without consulting her friends at home, wrote to powerful friends at Washington, stating that she based her claim not upon the fact that she was a widow with nine children dependent upon her for support, but demanded it as her right as a citizen. She has received it, and my friend assures me of her perfect ability to manage the business of the office. I admire her spirit, and doubt not that a woman who has sense enough to demand her rights will be able to sustain them.—Corres. of the Lillu.

On Tuesday last, the Massachusetts House of Re-On Tuesday last, the Massachusetts House of Respresentatives rejected, by a vote of 115 to 111, a resolve on its passage to be engrossed, appropriating ten thousand dollars for the erection of a statue to the memory of Daniel Webster. If it had been adopted by the Legislature, an earthquake outbreak of moral indignation would have been felt throughout the Commonwealth. Judas Iscariot and

lars for the erection of a statue to the memory of Daniel Webster. If it had been adopted by the Legislature, an earthquake outbreak of moral indignation would have been felt throughout the Commenveath. Judal sleariot and Benedict Arnold are just as deserving of a statue as Daniel Webster. A motion to reconsider the vote was rejected in the House, on Wednesday, by an increased majority—Liberator.

Horace Mann and Wendell Phillips have been telling truth about each other in Garrison's Lie-be-rater. The latter has at length backed out, intimating through an editor rial of Mr. Garrison, that he intends making "no further replication to anything Mr. Mann may say." Now this, it seems to us, is not in keeping with the character of a true Abolitionist. The crisis demands courage, perseverance and plainness of speech; in other words, "calling things by their right names." We really hope that Mr. Phillips will reconsider his purpose, and give Mr. Mann a few more shots under the 5th rib. Mann deserves it; and will give Phillips no more than he deserves in return. We are decidedly of the opinion that the public good will be promoted by a full and ree discussion between the parties.—Journal of Commerce.

The wit of the Journal of Commerce is excruciating. Our paper, forsooth, is the "Lie-be-rater." Very good and very true, and therefore very creditable. To "berate" a "lie" is to anathematize and scout it: hence our frequent scourging of the Journal of Commerce for its unscrupulous mendacity.—Ed. Lib.

The following notice of this work is could from the National Era of February 17.

"The above is the title of a work now in press, founded upon that infimous statute of South Carolina, by which her citizens claim a right to imprison coloured seamen, of all national and right to imprison coloured from the National Era of Its purpose cast upon their shores in distress. We have perused the book in advance of its publication, and find that it gives a like-like pieture of Pereira, the vessel in which that it gives a like-like pietu

CHARLES HILL, a coloured man, arrived at Liverool, from Boston, in the "Parliament" line, about three eeks ago, and represents himself to have escaped from Dr. who will sell her for eight hundred dollars. Subscriptions have been set on foot for Hill, who, in the mean time, has attached himself to a Panorama of "Uncle Tom," where he exhibits several diabolical instruments, "made at Liverpool under his directions," to show how the slaves are punished.

UNCLE Tom's Cabin has been dramatized at Turin, under the title of "La Campanna del Tio Tom." It is imitated from the Ambigu drama of Paris, Mrs. Stowe's romance being left to take care of itself. The success of "Povero Tom" is said to have been immense.

Religion and represents himself to have escaped from Dr. Allen, of Baltimore, who will sell her for eight hundred dollars. Subscriptions have been set on foot for Hill, who, in the mean time, has attached himself to a Panorama of "Uncle Tom," where he exhibits several diabolical instruments, "made at Liverpool under his directions," to show how the slaves are punished.

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Religion and Prescor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

Religion and Diseases of Women and Children.

Almira L. Fowler, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

pamphlet, to which we commend our readers for further information.

The information of the shambles of shame. Whether any steps have been taken to carry the case before a tribulation of the steps have been taken to carry the case before a tribulation of the steps have been taken to carry the case before a tribulation of the Announce of the steps have been taken to carry the case before a tribulation of the Announce of the steps have been taken to carry the case before a tribulation of the Announce of the steps have been taken to carry the case before a tribulation of the Announce of the steps have been taken to carry the case before a tribulation of the Announce of the steps have been taken to carry the case before a tribulation of the Announce of the steps have been taken to carry the case before a tribulation of the Announce of the steps have been taken to carry the case before a tribulation of the Announce of the Announce of the steps have been taken to carry the case before a tribulation of the Announce of the Announce

We fear we should no histore at that regard which he editor and those whose sentiments he expresses, feel for the Christian Religion, if we did not place in juxtaposition with these highly spiritual views, and as an excellent practical commentary upon their fervency, the following advertisement, which we copy from another column of the same journal, leaving appropriate reflections to be added by our readers, according to the several degrees of growth in grace:

Ers, according to the several degrees of the several degrees o

Call for a Coloured National Convention.

Fellow Citizens: In the exercise of a liberty which, we hope, you will not deem unwarrantable, and which is given us, in virtue of our connection and identity with you, the undersigned do hereby, most earnestly and affectionately, invite you, by your appropriate and chosen repretionately, invite you, by any propriate and chosen repretionately. you, the undersigned do hereby, most earnestly and affectionately, invite you, by your appropriate and chosen representatives, to assemble at Rochestra, N. Y., on the 6th of July, 1853, under the form and title of a National Convention of the free people of colour of the United States.

After due thought and reflection upon the subject, in which has entered a profound desire to serve a common cause, we have arrived at the conclusion, that the time has now fully come when the free coloured people from all parts of the United States, should meet together, to confer and deliberate upon their present condition, and upon principles and measures important to their welfare, progress and general improvement.

The Last Hours of Christ;

anxiety to hasten the day of universal freedom.

These terms were complied with, and she, with her friends, attended the opera on a subsequent evening. The small sun paid, which did not defray the actual expenses incurred by Mrs. Remond and her sister, was not to make money by the suit, but to vindicate a right. That object being completely gained by their admission to the opera, they very cheerfully discharged their claims against Pamler.

It has a poets of our cause, whether viewed as being hostile and widows had her learty commisseration, and their orbid rendly, are aftire full of argument in favour of such a forward of an active to win to total abstinence, and the unfallen were affectingly pointed to their only defence. All that a woman affectingly pointed to their only defence. All that a woman could do to give triumph to the "Maine Law," to suppress the use of inebriating drinks as a beverage, was unhesitated to the opera, they very cheerfully discharged their claims against Pamler.

Of the rights of her own sex she was fully apprised, and laboured unweariedly to secure their universal readow.

Of the rights of her own sex she was fully apprised, and laboured unweariedly to secure their universal acknowledge, the went of the conflict new going on in our land, between liberation. Both reason and feeling have assigned to us a place in the conflict new going on in our land, between liberation. Both reason and feeling have assigned to us a place in the conflict new going on in our land, between liberation. Both reason and feeling have assigned to us a place which we cannot fail to occupy without between the conflict new going on in our land, between liberation. Both reason and feeling have assigned to us a place in the conflict new going on in our land, between liberation on the conflict new going on in our land, between liberation. The summary of our land of the conflict new going on in our land, between liberation on the conflict new going on in our land, between liberation of their well and the conflict ne

united character, and the combined wisdom of our people to make us (under God) sufficient for these things. The Fugitive Slave Act, the most cruel, unconstitutional and scandalous outrage of modern times—the proscriptive legislation of bevaral States with a view to drive our people from their borders—the exclusion of our children from schools supported by our money—the prohibition of the franchise—the exclusion of coloured citizens from the jury box—the social asrriers erected against our learning trades—the willy and vigorous efforts of the American Colonisation Society to employ the arm of government to expel us from our native land—and withat the propictious awakening to the fact of our condition at home and abroad, which has followed the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—call trumpet-tongued for our Union, co-operation and action in the premises.

Convinced that the number amongst us must be small, who so far miscalculate and undervalue the importance of united and intelligent moral action, as to regard it as useless, the undersigned do not feel called upon here for an argument in its favour. Our warfare is not one where force can be employed; we battle against false and hurtful customs, and against the great errors and opinions which support such customs. Nations are more and more subject to the enlightened and energetically expressed judgment of mankind. On the subject of our own condition and welfare, we may safely and properly appeal to that judgment. Let us meet, then, near the anniversary of this nation's independence, and enforce anew the great principles and self-evident truths which were proclaimed at the beginning of the Republic.

Among the matters which will engage the attention of the Convention, will be a proposition to establish a Natronal Council of our people with a view to permanent existence. This subject is one of vast importance, and should only be disposed of in the light of wise deliberation. There will come before the Convention matters touching the disposition ation.

That this may

ports of flour from New York, from January 1st to May 1st, were 529,925 barrels, against 239,961 barrels same time last them—their business or occupation—the state of education—year; and of wheat, 840,311 bushels, against 449,123 bushels the return of their school privileges, and number of children

the return of their school privileges, and number of children in attendance, and any other information which may serve the great purposes of the Convention.

In order that no community shall be represented beyond its due proportion, it is intended that the Convention shall only be composed of regularly chosen delegates, appointed by public meetings, and bearing credentials signed by the President of said meetings.

It is recommended that all coloured churches, literary and other societies, banded together for landable purposes, proceed at once to the appointment of at least one, and not more than three, delegates to attend the National Convention. Such persons as come from towns, villages or counties, where

John N. Still,
Amos N. Freeman,
Jacob P. Morris,
Frederick Douglass,
William H. Topp,
Stephen Myers,
George T. Downing,
William Joeson,
John N. Smith,
John N. Smith,
John Mercer Langston,
William H. Day,
David Jenkins,
John J. Gaines,
Martin R. Delany,
Charles L. Reason,
J. J. G. Bias,
J. B. Vashon,
Daniel Ruggles,
L. Kelly,
Robert Morris,
H. O. Wagoner,
E. P. Robers,
George De Baptist,
Benjamin Lynch,
S. S Baltimore,
Isaac Cross,
George Garrison, Rochester, N. Y. Albany, N. Y. Providonce, R. I. Ohio. Pennsylvania. New Bedford, Mass. Newark, N. J. Detroit, Mich. Troy, N. Y.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, Washington, D. have now ready for delivery, MANUEL PEREIRA;

The Sovereign Rule of South Carolina.

Connecticut.

Views of Southern Laws, Life, and Hospitality. Written in Charleston, S. C., by F. C. Adams.

The above work forms a beautiful 12mo. volume of over 300 pages, small pica. Price—in paper, 50 cents; muslin, 75 cents. The usual discount to the Trade. Orders solicited. Copies sent by mail, pre-paid, any distance under 3,000 miles, for 51 cents.

for 61 cents.

The above work is a delineation of the scenes and incidents connected with the imprisonment, in 1852, of Manuel Pereira, steward of the British brig Janson, in the jail of Charleston,

S. C.
The following notice of this work is copied from the National Era of February 17:

THE next course of lectures in this Institution will Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Commence on Sarurday, October 1st, 1853, and continue five months (21 weeks), closing on the 25th of February, 1854.

favourable moment to appear in print. We have availed or selves of the earliest moment, and now offer them to readers of good books. Most of them are issued. Those s in press will be published speedily.

The Silent Land; Or, Leaves or Consolation for the Afflicted,

Or, Life in a Country Parsonage, BY A PASTOR'S WIFE.

The Last Hours of Christ;

BY W. G. SCHAUFFLER, Missionary at Constantinople. A portion of this most admirably written volume of Medi-A portion of this most admirably written volume of Meditations on the last hours of our Saviour upon earth was published some years since, and met with great favour from the religious public. The work has been re-written, and very much enlarged, and is again offered to the community. We would not say a word in its commendation to those who have read the volume as originally published. To those who love to go with the Redeemer of men, to meditate in the garden of Gethsemane, or upon the mount of Olives, or by the sea of Galilee, this volume will afford a vein of sacred thought.

Dr. Beecher's Third Volume. We have just issued the third volume in the series of the writings of this venerable and eloquent man, as has been lately said of him by some one, 'the father of more brains than any other man in the country.' This volume contains his VIEW OF THEOLOGY, and his celebrated Trial for Heresy, before the Presbytery and Synod of Cincinnati, with a superb steel Portrait, by Andrews. Price, \$1. No Clergyman's library is complete without Dr. Beecher's writings.

White Slavery in the Barbary States.

BY HON. CHARLES SUMNER, U. S. S. Illustrated with 50 superb designs by Billings, engraved by Baker, Smith & Andrews. Price, 50 cents. This superb volume in its typography and illustrations, and elegant in its composition, being one of the finest productions of its accomplished author, is offered to the public in this most attractive form, with the hope that thousands

may peruse its glowing pages, and from them receive fresh stimulus in their efforts to elevate humanity from degradation and wrong. They will learn from it that, in years past, White men as well as Blacks have felt the galling yoke of Philosophy Of Mysterious Rappings, Or, the Dynamic Laws and Relations of

BY DR. E. C. ROGERS. A learned and philosophical exposure of the modern belief in spiritual manifestations, showing, most conclusively, that we need not go to the spirit world to account for those things, but that they can all be explained by human agency, and upon philosophical principles. Let the believers in spiritual rappings read this able and conclusive work. Price, \$1.

Beecher Stowe, may appropriate to the cause of our progress and improvement. In a word, the whole field of our interests will be opened to enquiry, investigation and determination.

That this may be done successfully, it is desirable that each delegate to the Convention should bring with him an accurate statement as the number of coloured inhabitants in his town or neighbourhood—the amount of property owned by them—their business or occupation—the state of education—the great purposes of the Convention which in the great purpose of the great purpose of the great purpose of the cause of our progress as writer is too well known. This, his last, and perhaps his greatest, effort, on the Trial by Jury, is destined to create a commotion in the world. Jurymen will last, and perhaps his greatest, effort, on the Trial by Jury, is destined to create a commotion in the world. Jurymen will last, and perhaps his greatest, effort, on the Trial by Jury, is destined to create a commotion i

The English language has been exhausted in praise of this murivalled tale; and this translation into the German language we believe will be as popular among the large German population in this country.

Book of 1000 Anecdotes. Humorous, Grave and Witty, BY M. LAFAYETTE BRYN, M. D. There are hours when men need relaxation from the sterner abours of life, both bodily and mental. In these seasons, such a volume as the above is a desirable companion, and affords that relief which the mind needs. Price, \$1

In Press, to be issued speedily, A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

A work which will most thoroughly establish the truth of every statement in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and a good many not in that work. Price, 50 cents.

Giddings' Speeches. The Congressional speeches of this distinguished and un-compromising Anti-Slavery veteran, who is still battling nobly with the powers of darkness, complete in one volume, 12mo., with a Portrait. Price, \$1.

The Writings of Judge Jay, On the Slavery Question. Now first collected. An invaluable volume. Price, \$1. Ready in April.

Key to Uncle Tom, in German. This work is now being translated into German, by one of our best German scholars, and will be issued soon after the publication of the English edition.

Writings of Prof. Bela B. Edwards, D. D. BY REV. PROF. PARK, D. D. With a Memoir, by Dr. Park.

This work, which has been unavoidably delayed, will be issued in two volumes, 12mo., about the 1st of April.

The numerous admirers of Dr. Edwards will hall with pleasure this announcement. The collected writings of such a man are an invaluable contribution to our literature, more particularly when compiled by so ripe a scholar as Dr. Park. The Memoir glows with all the fervid enthusiasm of the Editor.

Complete Encyclopædia of Music, BY JOHN W. MOORE, Assisted by John S. Dwight, Esq., the learned and accom-plished Editor of 'The Journal of Music.'

plished Editor of 'The Journal of Music.'

This work will occupy an unoccupied field, no such work ever having been compiled before, either in this country or in England. It will be a complete Dictionary of all Musical Terms, a History of the Science of Music, from the earliest times to the present; a Treatise on Harmony and Thorough Bass; a Description of all known Musical Instruments, and a complete Musical Biography, containing a succinct memoir of more than 3,000 of the most distinguished musical celebrities and composers, in one large royal 8vo. volume, of about 1,000 pages, double columns. To be issued during the summer. The above valuable works are published by

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, And for sale by Booksellers generally. Boston, March, 1863.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL .- A new Volume .-Now is the time to subscribe.—Published monthly, in a beautiful quarto. Illustrated with engravings, exhibiting the Structure, Anatomy, and Physiology of the Human Body, with familiar instructions to learners. It is emphatically a Journal of Health, designed to be a complete Family Guide

TERMS-Only One Dollar a Year, in advance. Address, post-paid, Fowlers and Wells, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau Street, New York.

"The Water-Cure Journal holds a high rank in the science of health; always ready, straightforward and plain-spoken, it unfolds the laws of our physical nature without any pretensions to the technicalities of science, but in a form as attractive and refreshing as the sparkling element of which it treats."—New York Tribune.

THE ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL OURNAL .- Devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Mechanism, Intelligence, profusely illustrated with Engravings. Every family, and especially all young men and women, should have David J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxia a copy. Published monthly at One Dollar a year. All let ters should be post-paid, and directed to

FOWLERS AND WELLS. Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau Street, New York. Young men about launching forth upon the activities of life, and anxious to start right, and understand their course, will find this Journal a friend and monitor, to encourage them in virtue, shield them from vice, and to prepare them for usefulness and success in life. The various occupations will be discussed in the light of Phrenology and Physiology, so that every one may know in what pursuit he would be most likely to succeed.—Publishers.

The Liberty Bell for 1853. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Price: gilt, \$1,25;

SATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1858.

Writing the first and and definately, has spelling clearly the state of the state

ha' been just as good for-nothing as Mrs. Fitz-keep from crying), and we both fell to upon the Adam's Jopley, who struck for wages after living pudding, which was indeed excellent, only every

"I know you would be a great loss to Miss Matey, ing down his hair.

live upon, that I don't see just now how she could be presented on the courtly scene of Miss Matilda find you food—she will even be pressed for her own.

At last she put her apron down, and looking me carnestly in the face, asked, "Was that the reason being called on to speak before quality."

Miss Matey wouldn't order a pudding to-day? She said she had no great fancy for sweet things, and taken me all on a sudden, and I didn't think for to a pudding, and a pudding she'll like too, and I'll pay ma'am " (addressing Miss Matey), "only

good dish come upon th' table."

I was rather glad that Martha's energy had taken shan't mind it after it's once over."

"Please, ma'am," said Martha, who had plucked "Please, ma'am," said Martha, who had plucked him with her elbow, and the immediate and practical direction of pudding-making, for it staved off the quarrelsome discussion at his sleeve, and nudged him with her elbow, and as to whether she should or should not leave Miss and otherwise prepare herself for going to the shop

I found Miss Matey very quiet, and not a little sad; but by and bye she tried to smile for my sake. It was settled that I was to write to my father, and ask him to come over and hold a consultation; and as soon as this letter was dispatched, we began to obtain, and that in fact Miss Matey would be as soon as this letter was dispatched, we began to talk over future plans. Miss Matey's idea was to take a single room, and retain as much of her furniture as would be necessary to fit up this, and sell would only come and live with them.

Miss Matey herself was bewildered by the pair; remain after paying the rent. For my part, I was more ambitious and less contented. I thought of matrimony staggered her, and stood between her all the things by which a woman, past middle age, and with the education common to ladies fifty years ago, could earn or add to a living, without mate
"Marriage is a very solemn thing, Martha."

"It is indeed, Ma'am," quoth Jem. "Not that last clause on one side, and wondered what in the world Miss Matey could do.

Teaching was, of course, the first thing that suggested itself. If Miss Matey could teach children anything, it would throw her among the little elves in whom her soul delighted. I ran over her accomplishments. Once upon a time I had heard her say she could play, "Ah! vous dirai-je, Maman," on the piano; but that was long, long ago; that faint shadow of musical acquirement had died out years before. She had also once been able to trace out patterns very nicely for muslin embroidery, by dint of placing a piece of silver-paper over the design to be copied, and holding both against the window-pane, while she marked the scollops and eyelet holes. But that was her nearest approach to the accomplishment of drawing, and I did not think it would go very far. Then again as to the branches of a solid English education—fancy-work and the use of the globes-such as the mistress of the Ladies' Seminary, to which all the tradespeople in Cranford sent their daughters, professed to teach. Miss Matey's eyes were failing her, and I doubted if she could discover the number of threads in a worsted-work pattern, or rightly appreciate the different shades required for Queen Adelaide's face, in the loyal wool-work now fashionable in Cranford. As for the use of the globes, I had never been able to find it out myself, so perhaps I was not a good judge of Miss Matey's capability of instructing in this branch of education; but it struck me that equators and tropics, and such mystical circles were very imaginary lines indeed to her, and that she looked apon the signs of the zodiac as so many remnants of the Black Art. What she piqued herself upon, as arts in which she excelled, was making candle-lighters, or "spills" (as she preferred calling them), of coloured paper, cut so as to resemble feathers, and knitting garters in a variety tempted to drop one of them in the street, in order to have it admired; but I found this little joke (and slapping me if I come near ?"

it was a very little one) was such a distress to her mense of propriety, and was taken with such anxious mense of propriety, and was taken with such anxious earnest alarm lest the temptation might some day prove too strong for me, that I quite regretted having ventured upon it. A present of these delicately-wrought garters, a bunch of gay "spills," or a set of cards on which sewing-silk was wound in a mystical manner, were the well-known tokens of Miss Matey's favour. But would any one pay to have

could do."

seven years and a half in one place. I said I was morsel seemed to choke us, our hearts were so full not one to go and serve Mammon at that rate; that We had too much to think about to talk much assembled, but this was a state occasion), "I have of what knew when I'd got a good Missus, if she didn't that afternoon. It passed over very tranquilly. But when she'd got a good servant—"

But when the tea-urn was brought in, a new thought "Listen to reason—" ways supposing that Miss Matey could get over the degradation of condescending to anything like trade, choked with sobbing. 'Reason always means what some one else has got to say. Now I think what I've got to say is good enough reason. But, reason or not, I'll say it, and I'll stick to it. I've money in the Savings' Bank, and I've a good stock of clothes, and I'm not going to leave Miss Matey. No! not if she gives me warning every hour in the day!"

She not be a same alimba a good and see it. Neither was tea a heavy article, so as if she gives me warning every hour in the day!"

She not be a same alimba a good and see it. Neither was tea a heavy article, so as the houring and selling. and I'm not going to leave Miss Matey. No! not if she gives me warning every hour in the day!"

She put her arms akimbo, as much as to say she defied me; and, indeed, I could hardly tell how to begin to remonstrate with her, so much did I feel that Miss Matey in her increasing infirmity needed the attendance of this kind and faithful woman.

"Well!" said I at last—

"I'm thankful you begin with 'well!" If you'd ha' begun with 'But,' as you did afore, I'd not ha' her a great tall young man, all crimson with shyher in perpetually sleek
"After a little while Martha came in, dragging after her a great tall young man, all crimson with shyher in perpetually sleek"Miss Pole concluded her address, and looked round for approval and agreement."

sorry for," broke in Martha, triumphantly.

"Still she will have so little—so very little—to struggle before she could overcome his reluctance to

Apparently this was even a blacker view of the subject than Miss Matey had presented to her; for Miss Matey, if I may be so bold, would you have objections to lodging with us? Jem wants it as much to hand, and cried out loud (we had been standing in the kitchen).

At last she put her apron down, and looking me in the kitchen).

At last she put her apron down, and looking me

you back me? but he does want it all the same very bad, don't you, Jem? only, you see, he's dazed at

you and she would just have a mutton chop. But get married so soon—and such quick work does I'll be up to her. Never you tell, but I'll make her flabbergast a man. It's not that I'm against it for it myself; so mind you see she eats it. Many a has such quick ways with her, when once she takes one has been comforted in their sorrow by seeing a a thing into her head; and marriage, ma'am—mar-

otherwise tried to interrupt him all the time he had Matey's service. She began to tie on a clean apron, and otherwise prepare herself for going to the shop 'twas only last night he was an-axing me, and anfor the butter, eggs, and what else she might require; she would not use a scrap of the articles already in the house for her cookery, but went to an old tea-pot in which her private store of money was deposited, and took out what she wanted. know, Jem, you are just as full as me about wanting a lodger." (Another great nudge.) lodger." (Another great nudge.)
"Ay! if Miss Matey would lodge with us—other-

wise I've no mind to be cumbered with strange folk in the house," said Jem, with a want of tact which I could see enraged Martha, who was trying to re-

their, or rather Martha's sudden resolution in favour

I've no objections to Martha." "You've never let me a-be for asking me for to fix when I would be married," said Martha, her face

all afire, and ready to cry with vexation, "and now you're shaming me before my missus and all."

"Nay, now! Martha, don't ee! don't ee! only a man likes to have breathing time," said Jem, trying to possess himself of her hand, but in vain. Then seeing that she was more seriously hurt than he had imagined, he seemed to try to rally his scattered faculties, and with more straightforward dignity than, ten minutes before, I should have thought it possible for him to assume, he turned to Miss Matey, and said, "I hope, ma'am, you know that I'm bound to respect every one who has been kind to Martha. I always looked on her as to be my wife—some time and she has often and often spoken of you as the kindest lady that ever was; and though the plain truth is I would not like to be troubled with lodgers of the common run; yet if, ma'am, you'd honour us by living with us, I am sure Martha would do her best to make you comfortable; and I'd keep out of your way as much as I could, which I reckon would be the best kindness such an awkward chap as me

Miss Matey had been very busy with taking off her spectacles, wiping them, and replacing them; but all she could say was, "Don't let any thought of me hurry you into marriage : pray don't! Marriage is such a very solemn thing!"
"But Miss Matilda will think of your plan, Mar-

tha," said I, struck with the advantages that it offered, and unwilling to lose the opportunity of considering about it. "And I'm sure neither she nor I can ever forget you kindness, nor yours either, Jem."

"Why, yes, ma'am! I'm sure I mean kindly, though I'm a bit fluttered by being pushed straight a-head into matrimony, as it were, and mayn't exof dainty stiches. I had once said, on receiving a present of an elaborate pair, that I should feel quite enough, and give me time to get accustomed: so mough, and give me time to get accustomed; so, Martha, wench, what's the use of orying so, and

last was sotto voce, and had the effect of making Martha bounce out of the room, to be fol- to market with eggs and butter and such like things;

hand, on which I imagine she had put down a few est inquiry, or expressed the slightest want of com-

contribute our mites in a secret and concealed man- state. ner, so as not to hurt the feelings I have referred to.
And our object in requesting you to meet us this morning, is, that believing you are the daughter— her desire of honouring my father by a delicate dainty meal, and her conviction that she had no in all pecuniary matters, we imagined that, by consulting with him, you might devise some mode in which our contribution should be made to appear at Miss Pole's the day before. He kept brushing his

to make, allow me to offer you some little refresh-

live upon, that I don't see just now how she could find you food—she will even be pressed for her own. I tell you this, Martha, because I feel you are like a friend to dear Miss Matey—but you know she might not like to have it spoken about."

Apparently this was even a blacker view of the subject than Miss Matey had presented to her; for Miss Matey, if I may he so hold words and, or dear teply to make; I had more thank-funds as it is, I can't get a tail to my sentences—only I'm I had no great reply to make; I had more thank-funds as it is, I can't get a tail to my sentences—only I'm I had no great reply to make; I had more thank-funds as it is, I can't get a tail to my sentences—only I'm I had no great reply to make; I had more thank-funds as it is, I can't get a tail to my sentences—only I'm I had no great reply to make; I had more thank-funds as it is, I can't get a tail to my sentences—only I'm I had no great reply to make; I had more thank-funds as it is, I can't get a tail to my sentences—only I'm I had no great reply to make; I had more thank-funds as it is, I can't get a tail to my sentences—only I'm I had no great reply to make; I had more thank-funds as it is, I can't get a tail to my sentences—only I'm I had no great reply to make; I had more thank-funds as it is, I can't get a tail to my sentences—only I'm I had no great reply to make; I had more thank-funds as it is, I can't get a tail to my sentences—only I'm I had no great reply to make; I had more thank-funds as it is, I can't get a tail to my sentences—only I'm I had no great reply to make; I had more thank-funds as it is, I can't get a tail to my sentences—only I'm I had no great reply to make; I had more thank-funds as it is, I can't get a tail to my sentences—only I'm I had no great reply to make; I had more thank-funds as it is, I can't get a tail to my sentences—only I'm I had no great reply to make; I had more thank-funds as it is, I can't get a tail to my sentences—only I'm I had no great reply to make; I had more thank-funds as it is, I and had had a card on which to express the probable poor people as far as I'm able." feelings that would rise in my heart, I would have tried to gratify her. As it was, Mrs. Forrester was the The result of our conversation was this. If all par-

rently, that I began to despair of our ever getting to great crime which she was exposing to daylight, in telling me how very, very little she had to live upon; a confession which she was brought to make from a dread lest we should think that the small contribuion named in her paper bore any proportion to her ove and regard for Miss Matey. And yet that sum than a twentieth part of what she had to live upon, and keep house, and a little serving-maiden, all as became one born a Tyrell. And when the whole income does not nearly amount to a hundred pounds, to give up a twentieth of it will necessitate many careful economies, and many pieces of self-denial—small and insignificant in the world's account, but bearing a different value in another account-book that I have the face again if she presumed to be giving her so much as she should like to do. "Miss Matey!" continued she, "that I thought was such a fine young lady, when I was nothing but a country girl, coming for my father, though well to do, would always make me go on as my mother had done before; and I had to come in to Cranford every Saturday and

the Ganges! But I could not afford to lose much time on this speculation. I hastened home, that Miss Matey might not miss me. Martha opened the door to me, her face swollen with crying. As soon as she saw me, she burst out afresh, and taking holor of my arm she pulled me in, and banged the door to, in order to ask me if indeed it was all true that Miss Matey had been saying.

"I'll never leave her! No! I wont. I telled her so, and said I could not think how she could not her so, and said I could not think how she could not second the wish.

"I'll never leave her! No! I wont. I telled her so, and said I could not think how she could not be and the face to do it, if I'd been her. I might composed my countenance (and now I could hardly had been say of the room; and Miss Matey had been seem used to clear her voice once or twice before she could not second the wish.

"But without Mrs. Fitz-Adam's face, she could not second the wish.

"But without Mrs. Jamieson," said Miss Pole, with just a sound of offended merit in her voice, we ther last; but to judge from Mrs. Fitz-Adam's face, she could not second the wish.

"But without Mrs. Jamieson," said Miss Pole, with just a sound of offended merit in her voice, we the dadies of Cranford, in my drawing-room assembled, can resolve upon something. I imagine she had be a saying.

"I am sure, dear, I have seen uglier things under a glass shade before now," said she.

"I am sure, dear, I have seen uglier things under that are elegant and refined, and would not, if they could, be vulgarly ostentatious." (Here I observed Miss Pole refer to a small card concealed in her hand, on which I imagine she had put down a few stem to mot second the wish.

"But without Mrs. Jamieson," said Miss Pole, with just a sound of offended merit in her voice, we the usiness we went through; and not understand what we were doing at the time, and schemes, and schemes as to their pecuniary said Miss. Pole, with just a sound of notes.)

"Miss Smith," she continued, addressing me (faeh? it's as clear as daylight. What's your objec-And as we had not comprehended anything I knew when I'd got a good Missus, if she didn't know when she'd got a good servant—"

"But Martha!" said I, cutting in while she wiped her eyes.

"Don't 'but Martha' me," she replied to my deprecatory tone.

"Listen to reason—"

"Listen to reason—"

"Listen to reason—"

"A got a good Missus, if she didn't that afternoon. It passed over very tranquilly. But when the tea-urn was brought in, a new thought came into my head. Why should not Miss Matey got into a mistortune which has happened to our friend—and one and all of us have agreed that, while we have a superfluity, it is not only a duty but a pleasure—in to this plan, while the advantages were many—always supposing that Miss Matey could get over the ways supposing that Miss Matey could get over the ways supposing that Miss Matey could get over the ways a state occasion), "I have to shape our objections; in fact, we never were sure to shape our objections; in fact, we never were sure if we had any. So presently Miss Matey got into a mistortune which has happened to our friend—and one and all of us have agreed that, while we have a superfluity, it is not only a duty but a pleasure—ot to this plan, while the advantages were many—always supposing that Miss Matey could get over the ways supposing that Miss Matey could get over the ways a state occasion), "I have to shape our objections; in fact, we never were sure if we had any. So presently Miss Matey got into a mistortune which has happened to our friend—and one and all of us have agreed that, while we have a superfluity, it is not only a duty but a pleasure—ot to this plan, while the advantages were many—always supposing that Miss Matey could get over the plantage of the supposition of the miss of the country is the proposed, we found it rather difficult that afternoon. It has a fermoon—it has a state occasion), "I have to shape our objections; in fact, we never were sure to shape our objections; in fact, we never were sure to shape our objections; in fact, we never were sure to shape our objections; in fact, "Listen to reason." she said, now in full possession of her voice, which had been rather choked with sobbing. "Reason always means what choked with sobbing. "Reason always means what choked with sobbing. "Now I think what soboling. Now I think what soboling is a solution of the qualities which Miss Mately sideration of the feelings of delicate independence existing in the mind of every refined female," I was also hed got back to the card now, "we wish to before she could go on—"to give what we can before she could go on—"to give what we can to the day, I have never known. But, in justice to sideration of the feelings of delicate independence existing in the mind of every refined female," I was a help Miss Matey when he could ill spare the time, and when his own affairs were in a very anxious

hands before his eyes as I spoke—and when I went back to Martha's offer the evening before, of receiving Miss Matey as a lodger, he fairly walked away from me to the window, and began drumming with his fingers upon it. Then he turned abruptly round, "I telled her so. A less she'd never cease to be try for," broke in Martha, triumphantly.

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"I telled her so. A less she'd never cease to be try for," broke in Martha, triumphantly. make a good lesson out of it if I were a parson, but as it is, I can't get a tail to my sentences—only I'm

dred times that to betray emotion before any one out, she called me back and said, "Remember dear, was a sign of weakness and want of self-control. I'm the only one left—I mean there's no one to be She recovered herself into a slight degree of impatient anger directed exists. She recovered herself into a slight degree of impatient anger, directed against me, as having set them that's right and honest; and I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I born that's right and honest; and I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I born that's right and honest; and I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I born that's right and honest; and I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I born that's right and honest; and I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I born that's right and honest; and I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I born that's right and honest; and I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I born that's right and honest; and I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I born that's right and honest; and I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I born that's right and honest; and I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I don't think, if Debard, moreover, I think she was vexed that I don't think she was vexed that I don't think she was vexed that I don't thin

of secresy. If not, they were to be returned to their writers. When this ceremony had been gone through, I rose to depart; but each lady seemed to wish to have a private conference with me. Miss Pole way; especially after I had told him the five-poundkept me in the drawing-room to explain why, in one adventure, and he had scolded me well for Mrs. Jamieson's absence, she had taken the lead in allowing it. I then alluded to my idea that she

ing parlour; she drew me in, and when the door, was shut, she tried two or three times to begin on some subject, which was so unapproachable appaarrangements. She knew, she said, that we should the circle from without, dressed in her usual attire. that she could be said to owe, for her father's sake, a clear understanding. At last out it came; the poor old lady trembling all the time as if it were a and I agreed to say as little as possible about the Bank, indeed never to mention it again, if it could be helped. Some of the plans were evidently a little perplexing to her; but she had seen me sufficiently snubbed in the morning for want of comprehension to venture on too many enquiries now; and love and regard for Miss Matey. And yet that sum which she so eagerly relinquished was in truth more no one would be hurried into marriage on her account. When we came to the proposal that she should sell tea, I could see it was rather a shock to her; not on account of any personal loss of gentility involved, but only because she distrusted her own powers of action in a new line of life, and would imidly have preferred a little more privation to any exertion for which she feared she was unfitted. However, when she saw my father was bent upon it, heard of. She did so wish she was rich, she said; and this wish she kept repeating with no thought of herself in it, only with a longing, yearning desire to be able to heap up Miss Matey's measure of comforts. It was some time before I could console her enough to leave her; and then, on quitting the house, I was waylaid by Mrs. Fitz-Adam, who had also her confidence to make of pretty nearly the opposite description. She had not liked to put down all that children, she was sure she could please them! - beautiful plumage, which immediately began to

Although I have passed all my days in this place, I have neither counted the houses, nor have I inquired into the number of the inhabitants; and as to what one person loads on his mules, and the other stows

"They made an excavation in the earth, in the story and so the other stows of his chiral tent to the other then the days in this place, I they are led to associate they became quite exhausted, when they fell asuntly resemblances, by conformities, by sympathies. It is with nations as with individuals. Nothing is so strong a tie of amity between nation and nation see after sales and prices, and what not. And one day I remember I met Miss Matey in the lane that

The bright beam glanced and the soft
This sweet May morn,
Over my cheek and over my eyes;
And I said, with a glad surprise—
Oh, lead me forth, ye blessed twain,
Over the hill and over the plain,
Where the beautiful May is born.

Through the open door leaped the beam before, This sweet May morn, And the soft wind floated along, Like a poet's song,
Warm from his heart and fresh from his brain;
And they led me over the mount and plain,
To the beautiful May new born.

My guide so bright and my guide so light,
This sweet May morn,
Led me along o'er the grassy ground,
And I knew by each joyous sight and sound,
The fields so green and the skies so gay,
That heaven and earth kept holiday,
That the beautiful May was born.

Out of the sea with their eyes of glee,
This sweet May morn,
Came the blue waves hastily on;
And they murmuring cried—Thou happy one!
Show us, O earth! thy darling child,
For we heard, far out on the ocean wild,
That the beautiful May was born. The winged flame to the rose-bud came, This sweet May morn,
And it said to the flower—Prepare! Lay thy nectarine bosom bare; Full soon, full soon, thou must rock to rest. And muse and feed on thy glowing breast, The beautiful May now born!

The gladsome breeze through the trembling trees, The gladsome breeze through the trembling trees,
This sweet May morn,
Wentjoyously on from bough to bough:
And it said to the red-branched plum—O thou!
Cover with mimic pearls and gems,
And with silver bells, thy coral stems,
For the beautiful May now born.

Under the eaves and through the leaves,
This sweet May morn,
The soft wind whispering flew:
And it said to the listening birds—O you.
Sweet choristers of the skies,
Awaken your tenderest lullabies,
For the beautiful May now born.

The white cloud flew to the uttermost blue. This sweet May morn,
It bore, like a gentle carrier-dove,
The blessed news to the realms: While its sister coold in the midst of the grove, And within my heart the spirit of love That the beautiful May was born!

Dublin University Magazine.

EXTRAORDINARY JUGGLING FEAT.

In the early part of the last century, a physician named Agricola, living at Ratisbon, in Germany, obtained great celebrity by certain discoveries which feelings that would rest.

feelings that would rest.

freelings that would rest.

feats in the same line are of the most extraording feats in the same line are of the most extraording that in the same line are of the most extraording feats in the same line are of the most extraording that in the same line are of the most extraording that in the same line are of the most extraording that the same line are of the most extraording that in the same line are of the most extraording that in the same line are of the most extraording that in the same line are of the most extraording that in the same line are of the most extraording that in the same line are of the most extraording that in the same line are of the most extraording that in the same line are of the most extraording that in the same line are of the most extraording that in the same line are of the most extraording that in the same line are of the most extraording that in the same line plumage, who fill the air with their melody. A sigrace of its existence!

The author of the "Oriental Annual," an English could not be communicated before Mrs. Fitz-Adam, more especially as Miss Pole was inclined to think that Lady Glenmire's engagement to Mr. Hoggins could not possibly hold against the blaze of Mrs. Jamieson's displeasure. A few hearty inquiries after Miss Matey's health concluded my interview with Miss Pole. On coming down stairs I found Mrs.

Miss Pole of Mrs. Fitz-Adam, for the counter of the counter of the counter of the counter of the counter; at the early age of the plunges the weapon into her bosom two or three times successively. The earth is dyed with blood, while her agonizing groans this bright suggestion. I only hoped we should not be possibly hold against the blaze of Mrs. I only hoped we should not be a political leader or adviser.

Miss Pole on coming down stairs I found Mrs.

Miss Pole of Mrs. It all on the was to be drawn sword; she supplicates for mercy, and while the piteous cries grow louder he plunges the weapon into her bosom two or three times successively. The earth is dyed with blood, while her agonizing groans the bright suggestion. I only hoped we should not be a political leader or adviser.

Even in France, as everywhere else, women, however strong-minded and instructed, had far better remain in their quiet, domestic sphere, than engage and as gay as if nothing had happened to her!

A still more extraordinary feat than that was per-

formed in the presence of the Mogul Emperor Jehanegrie, who gives an account of it in his autobioraphy. The performers produced a living man, whose head they cut off in the first instance. They

iggler, which are very wonderful:

They took a small bag, and having first shown that it was entirely empty, one of them put his hand in the bag; on withdrawing his hand again, out came two game-cocks of the largest size and great beauty, which immediately assailed each other, and fought with such force and fury that their wings emitted brace of partridges, with the most brilliant and tune their throats as if there was nothing human A TURKISH OLD FOGY.—Mr. Layard in his new volume gives the following letter written him by a Turk in reply to one asking for certain information. The English for Ali Zadi, it is conjectured, is 'Old Fogy'.

My Illustrious Friend and Joy of my Liver: The thing you ask of me is both difficult and useless. thing you ask of me is both difficult and useless.

Although I have passed all my days in this place, I

thing beyond the exertion of human energy. I have heard it stated that the art has been called the Asmaynian (celestial), and I am informed that it is also known and practised to a considerable extent among the nations of Europe. It may be said, indeed, that there exists in some men a peculiar and essential faculty which enables them to accomplish things far beyond the scope of human exertion, such as frequently to baffle the utmost subtlety of the un-derstanding to penetrate."

LAST HOURS OF MADAME ROLAND.

WHILE in the prison of the Abbaye, the compassionate heart of Madame Roland was open to every tale of woe. On entering the prison, the wife of the ex-minister of the interior was possessed of some money. Her habits were those of a person if not accustomed to luxury, at least accustomed to an easy, if not a liberal expenditure. Day by day she diminished her personal expenses, and ended by breakfasting on bread and water, with a dinner of a few vegetables. The sum thus retrenched from her usual enjoyments was distributed to the poor prisoners. Whilst thus practically performing acts of charity and benevolence, Madame Roland occupied her solitary moments in study, in composition, in drawing, or in music.

When she had been a little more than three weeks in prison, she was told that she was at liberty, and that there was no charge against her. At first she doubted of this good news; but reflecting that she had a child, an only daughter, she bethought it would be wrong in her to remain in prison a day longer than she was forcibly detained. A hackney coach was therefore called, which she entered, directing it to drive to her home. She had scarcely bounded out of the coach, on the staircase, when two men addressing her, said, "You are the citoyenne Roland, and in the name of the law we arrest you." She, trembling, read the mandat d'arret, and, resigning herself to her fate, accompanied the officers to St. Pelagie. Thus, with a refinement of cruelty, the woman who was discharged in the morning was arrested again in the same day. At St. Pelagie, by paying for it, she obtained the privilege of a separate room. Even in that room she was surrounded by room. Even in that room she was surr horrible neighbours. Next her were plaof the town, and opposite to her murderers and assassins. Yet it was midst the obscenities of the reckless and degraded, midst the blasphemies of malefactors and murderers, that she composed her memoirs; in which there is much of imaginative eloquence, and grace of style. It was surrounded by such horrible neighbours that she read Shaftes-bury and Thomson, and wrote her notes on the Revolution—so full of profound remarks and striking

could not make a speech back in return for hers; if I'm not genteel; because, you see, she'll know and if I had known beforehand what was to be said, all, dear. Only let me sell what I can, and pay the trees in the course of an hour, through the sole in The prison-keeper's wife, a kindly woman, obtained trees in the course of an hour, through the sole in strumentality of fire. He wrote several works on the subject, one of which was published at Amsterdam, in 1720. Its title was, "Agriculture parfaite, ou Nouvelle Decouerte," &c. It has been supposed that he had learned the secrets of the Hindoo jugglers, whose

On the day of her execution, the 10th of November, 1793, Madame Roland proceeded to the scaffold dressed in white, her fine black hair falling down nal is given, and the tree, with its feathered inhabi-tants, disappears in an instant, leaving behind it no shrinking victim who preceded her, and whose forti-Mrs. Jamieson's absence, she had taken the lead in this "movement," as she was pleased to call it, and also to inform me that she had heard from good sources, that Mrs. Jamieson was coming home directly in a state of high displeasure against her sister-in-law, who was forthwith to leave her house; ter-in-law, who was forthwith to leave her house; and was, she believed, to return to Edinburgh that very afternoon. Of sourse this piece of intelligence could not be communicated before Mrs. Fitz-Adam, more especially as Miss Pole was inclined to think that Lady Glenmire's engagement to Mr. Hoggins tude failed him in the last moment. In passing she

> remain in their quiet, domestic sphere, than engage in the contentions and struggles of public life. In leading her husband, Madame Roland thought in some sort to guide the nation, and to influence and moderate parties. But the task was beyond any woman's strength. Albeit Madame Roland was a man, person of great sweetness and tenderness of disposition, as well as learned and strong-minded, yet she whose head they cut off in the first instance. They then divided the limbs from the trunk, and the mutilated remains lay on the ground for some time. A curtain was then extended over the spot, and one of the performers putting himself under the curtain, emerged from it again in a few minutes followed by the individual who was supposed to have been so the individual who was supposed to have been so completely dissected!
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> His Mogul Majesty gives the following minute account of some other performances by the same of the sources of historical memoirs with In the whole series of historical memoirs with

which the French language abounds, there are no more interesting passages than are to be found in Madame Roland's dernieres pensees. Her adieus to her husband, to her child, to her faithful servant, are among the most tender and the most touching not do well, of course she might give it up. One good thing about it was, she did not think men ever bought tea; and it was of men particulary she was afraid. They had such sharp loud ways with them; the combat by throwing a sheet over the animals.

A coin they withdraw the sheet, and there appeared written a short time before her execution, and, it is evident, were composed by a person under the influence of a strong religious feeling.—Article in the British Quarterly Review written a short time before her execution, and, it is

THE BONDS OF NATIONS -In the intercourse he. tween nations we are apt to rely too much on the Matey's favour. But would any one pay to have their children taught these arise's or indeed would miss Matey sell, for filthy lucre, the knack and the kill with which she made triffes of value to those which loved her? I had to come down to reading, writing, and arithmetic; and in reading the chances and dangers of every morning she always coughed before coming to long words. I doubted her power of getting through one gone agencalogical chapter, with any number of coughs.

I she was hurrying the poor creature. I think my she was walking on the least to Combehurst; she was walking on the foot attach to the full the kindness of the two; but both Miss shape of a tank or reservoir, of considerable dimensions, the cough and the other stows as errespondence in laws, customs, manners, and she person loads on his mules, and the other stows as errespondence in laws, customs, manners, and the tends to Combehurst; she was walking on the foot attach or reservoir, of considerable dimensions, the couple, although we said little about this, but it is no business of the two; but both Miss shape of a tank or reservoir, of considerable dimensions, the best of the couple, although we said little about this, but it is no business of the two; but both Miss shape of a tank or reservoir, of considerable dimensions, the think my the best of the stank or reservoir, of considerable dimensions, the think my the best of the two; but both Miss shape of a tank or reservoir, of considerable dimensions, the think my the heat the stank or reservoir, of considerable dimensions, the think my the heat the stank or reservoir, of considerable dimensions, the think my the heat the think my the heat the think my the heat the think my the best of the stank or reservoir, of considerable dimensions, the think my the heat the death of the the death of the time that is no business to the them the the the the think my the heat the death of the think my the heat the the